

Cornelius Rufus Nelson  
25 Bourne Street  
Fleet Street

THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 749.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

**JOHN B. GOUGH** will deliver his Eighty-fifth ORATION in EXETER HALL on THURSDAY, March 15th. Doors open at Seven, Chair taken at Eight o'clock p.m.  
Reserved and Numbered Seats, 2s. 6d.; Central Seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d. To be had at 337, Strand.

**ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON CHINA.**

On MONDAY EVENING, March 19, Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON will deliver a popular LECTURE ON CHINA in MYDDLETON HALL, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON. The Lecture will be illustrated with THIRTY SPLENDID DISSOLVING VIEWS, exhibited on a large scale, and illuminated by the Lime-Light. To commence precisely at Eight o'clock. Reserved Seats, One Shilling; Children Sixpence. Unreserved Seats, Sixpence. The whole of the proceeds will be devoted to the Baptist Missionary Society's Fund for China.

Tickets may be had at 19, Paternoster-row, and at the Hall.  
"Of the lecture itself we can speak most favourably. The whole of the discourse was interesting in the highest degree, and must prove attractive for a very long time."—City Press.

"The lecture was full of interest and information. The views were really beautiful specimens of art."—Clerkenwell News.

W. ROTHERY, Secretary.  
Young Men's Missionary Association.

"God will, in his own time, vindicate me."—CROWWELL.

**CROWWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.**

This Grand National PICTURE containing more than thirty portraits, life size, painted by T. H. MAGUIRE, Esq., is now on VIEW, at Messrs. LEGGATE, HAYWARD, and LEGGATE'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 79, CORNHILL. The picture is lighted by gas.  
Admission from nine till six o'clock, on presentation of private address cards.

**APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.**

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers of this Society will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, on Tuesday, March 27, when Ten Candidates will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee,

I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon. Secs.  
W. WELLS KILPIN, }

The Poll will commence at Eleven, and close at One o'clock precisely.  
Persons subscribing at the Election may vote immediately.

**CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.**

At a Meeting of the Committee of the BAPTIST UNION, held on Monday, February 27th, 1860, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved—That, under the existing circumstances of the Church-rate contest, it is, in the judgment of this Committee, of great importance that the sense of the opponents of this obnoxious impost should be fully expressed by petitions to both Houses of Parliament; and that this Committee therefore earnestly recommends the immediate adoption by the Baptist churches throughout the country of petitions for the entire abolition of this wrong-principled and injurious tax."

EDWARD STEANE, } Secretaries.  
J. H. HINTON, }

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM COMMITTEE.**

At a Meeting of this Committee, held this day, at Fendall's Hotel, Westminster, Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES in the Chair.

It was Resolved—  
1. On the motion of Mr. JAMES WHITE, seconded by Mr. GEORGE HADFIELD, M.P.,

"That while this Committee regards the Reform Bills submitted by her Majesty's Ministers as only a partial concession to the just demands of the people, it recognises them as an honest attempt to fulfil the promises made by Lord John Russell previous to the formation of the present Administration, and as favourably contrasting in their simplicity with the delusive measure of the late Government."

2. On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY, seconded by Mr. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P.,

"That it is a just ground of complaint, that the proposed redistribution of seats provides very inadequately for the representation of large cities and boroughs; and that it ignores the claims of many new and thriving towns to be constituted Parliamentary constituencies, and thus excludes large numbers of the most intelligent and independent of the working population from the possession of the franchise."

3. On the motion of Mr. PASMORE EDWARDS, seconded by Mr. WILFRED LAWSON, M.P.,

"That the only effectual means of protection for the voter, and diminution of expenses at elections, will be found in the adoption of vote by Ballot, a provision which is entirely omitted from these Bills, but which will be still more necessary with an increased number of electors."

4. On the motion of Mr. ARTHUR OTWAY, seconded by Mr. FRANK CROSSLAND, M.P.,

"That notwithstanding these and other causes of dissatisfaction, this Committee calls upon Reformers not to lose the present opportunity of securing that which, although limited, will be a substantial gain; but to urge their representatives to accept the second reading of these Bills, and to endeavour to amend them in committee, and to guard against any insidious attempt which may be made to diminish their value."

By Order of the Committee,

EDWARD S. PRYCE, Secretary.  
17, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.,  
March 5, 1860.

**WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Family or School.** She is competent to give a sound English Education, with Music, Singing, and the rudiments of French.  
Address, W. P., Post-office, Reading.

**WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS.** A good reference can be given.  
Address, W. W., Post-office, Reading.

**TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, and STATIONERS.**—WANTED, to APPRENTICE a well-educated YOUTH, 16 years of age, to a Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, in a Dissenter's Family. A moderate premium given.  
Apply to E. U., 45, Pyle-street, Newport, Isle of Wight.

**A YOUNG PERSON, a Member of a Christian Church, wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.** Accustomed to trim Straw Bonnets.  
Address, M. A., Post-office, Poole, Dorsetshire.

**AN ASSISTANT WANTED to the D'APERY.**—A YOUNG MAN, good Window-dresser and Salesman. Must be a Member of a Christian Church.  
Apply to Briggs and Holden, Darwen, Lancashire.

**WANTED, as ASSISTANT to the GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS, a YOUNG MAN** who has some knowledge of Woollens and Hats. A Dissenter preferred.  
Apply to Mr. John Houghton, High-street, York.

**TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, or an IMPROVER, for a Three Years' GENERAL COUNTRY TRADE, in a Dissenting Family.  
Address, O. B., Kings, Hine and Parker, 13, Milk-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

**TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN for a WOOLLEN and LINEN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT in the Country. Good references will be required, as the situation is a responsible one, the principal having frequently to leave home.  
Apply to Goodgames and Shrobery, Potton, Beds.

**AS CHARWOMAN.**—A most Respectable WIDOW WOMAN, who can be highly recommended, is anxious to obtain OCCASIONAL EMPLOYMENT in or near the City.  
Apply, M., 25, Bourverie-street, Fleet-street, City.

**DEVON.**—TO BE SOLD, with possession at Lady-day next, a flourishing CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL DAY SCHOOL for BOYS, in a large town. Number of pupils, from forty to fifty. Income, 350*l.* Expenses small. Premium, 120*l.* References required.  
Address, Y. Z., 8, High-street, Ipswich.

**COALS.**—Best Sunderland, 25*s.*; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 24*s.*; best Silkestone, 24*s.*; Clay Cross, 23*s.*; Hartley's, 18*s.*; Coke, per chaldron, 14*s.*  
B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park. Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS.**—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON & LAMBTON'S WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 24*s.*; best small, 12*s.*; Silkestone, first class, 24*s.*; second, 23*s.*; best Clay Cross, 23*s.*; second, 21*s.*; Barnsley, 19*s.*; Hartley, 18*s.* per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

**PATENT £6 6*s.* WHEATSTONE'S FIVE-OCTAVE HARMONIUM.** Has double pedals, with soft agreeable quality of tone.

Manufactured by the Patentees, WHEATSTONE and CO., 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

**MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY-PIECES, &c.**—The largest Stock of Manufactured Marble in Europe on view at the British and Foreign Marble Galleries, 17, Newman-street. Manufactories—Carrara, Brussels, and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, W.  
Edwards, Edwards, and Co., Proprietors.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**BRITISH SEWING MACHINE.**

Price £12.  
The only Family Sewing Machine in Great Britain. Tailors, dressmakers, capmakers, shirtmakers, staymakers, &c., can make 1*l.* clear profit weekly by using the BRITISH SEWING MACHINE.  
52, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.**

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.  
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.  
Full Particulars promptly supplied.

**HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**

J. C. CANE, PRINCIPAL.  
Terms—Ten Guineas per quarter inclusive.  
Prospectuses on application.

**HOME EDUCATION.—PARK HOUSE, PARK-ROAD, STOKE NEWINGTON.**

Miss MILLER receives twelve YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE. Talented Professors attend.  
A VACANCY for a YOUNG LADY as PARLOUR BOARDER, who may wish to continue her studies under Masters. Inclusive terms, Forty Guineas per annum.  
References.—W. S. Edwards, East Wickham, Kent; D. J. White, Esq., College House, Edmonton; and Parents of Pupils.

**LADIES' SCHOOL, EASTGATE HOUSE, WARWICK.**

Mrs. BURDETT continues to receive Young Ladies, who are carefully instructed in the ordinary accomplishments, whilst great attention is given to all the important branches of a useful Education.

Mrs. BURDETT has had large experience in Tuition, and in proof of the advancement and happiness of her Pupils, can confidently appeal to the testimony of their Parents.

Eastgate House is commodious, and has a delightful garden attached to it.  
Masters of eminence attend the Establishment. Terms moderate, which, together with References, will be forwarded on application.

**DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.**

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.  
Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.  
G. H. LAW, Manager

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 20, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.**

£281,953 have been advanced by the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 20, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., in the form of ADVANCES, for the purchase of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, upon the security of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property. Law charges fixed; redemption easy. Prospectuses may be had at the office of the Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, daily, between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesday evenings from Six to Eight.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, 1860.  
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Having fully considered the question raised at the Annual Meeting on Tuesday last, as to the qualification for Directorship, I beg to inform you that, while fully convinced of the legality of my present qualification, yet desirous at all times to meet the views of the constituency, I have lodged at the office a further proposal for assurance on my own life, which will fully comply with the wishes then expressed.  
Relying upon your support at the Poll at the Offices of Company, on Monday the 19th instant,  
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Yours most obediently,  
PETER BUNNELL.

Edmonton, March 3, 1860.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.  
London, E.C., March 1, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the ANNUAL MEETING of the COMPANY, held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London, on the 26th day of February, 1860, Messrs. Charles Bennett, Peter Bunnell, John Robert Burton, George William Burge, and John Huntz, were nominated as Candidates in the place of Mr. Richard Cartwright, resigned, and of the three retiring Directors.

The show of hands having been declared in favour of Messrs. Bennett, Bunnell, Burton, and Burge, and a Ballot having been demanded, Mr. John Gover, the Chairman of the Meeting, fixed MONDAY, March 19, 1860, at the Offices of the Company, No. 32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, when the BALLOT for the ELECTION of FOUR DIRECTORS will be taken between the hours of Twelve and Four.  
JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

**ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE**

Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

which secures 1,000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description.

No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.

This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

COMPENSATION £53,000.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,  
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

ORIGINAL  
DEFECTIVE



**QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES.**

CHIEF OFFICE,  
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.  
OFFICE-BEARERS.  
TRUSTEES.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. Christopher Bushell, Esq.  
Edward Heath, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
CHAIRMAN—Edward Heath, Esq.  
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Thomas B. Forwood, Esq.  
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. Alexander Hastie, Esq.  
Francis A. Clint, Esq. J. Hartley Hind, Esq.  
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. James K. K. K. K. K.  
George W. Ewing, Esq. John L. Newall, Esq.  
C. H. Hall, Esq. James A. Pictou, Esq.

T. Stamford Raffles, Esq.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Moss and Co.  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Haigh and Thompson.  
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harwood Bannan and Son.  
PHYSICIAN—James Turnbull, Esq., M.D.  
MANAGER AND ACTUARY TO THE COMPANY—W. F. Clirehugh, Esq.

LONDON BRANCH.  
OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.  
BANKERS—Messrs. Barclay Bevan and Co.  
MEDICAL REFERENCE—J. Edward Pollock, Esq., M.D.  
RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

MANCHESTER BRANCH.  
OFFICE—30, St. Ann's-street.  
RESIDENT SECRETARY—John Kingsley, Esq.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held on the 31st October, 1859. THOMAS B. FORWOOD, Esq. Deputy-Chairman in the Chair. The Meeting was numerously and industrially attended.

From the Directors' Report it appears that the New Income for the year exceeded 20,000l.; and after payment of Losses by Fire, expenses of Management, and the expenses necessarily incurred in opening the Branches and Agencies, a balance of 9,600l. in favour of the Company was shown on the year's transactions.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

The large extension of New Business in this Department is shown by the following comparison between the first two and the third and fourth Quarters of the year:—

In the Two First Quarters the Amount Assured was £1,750,000  
In the Third and Fourth Quarters the Amount was 3,877,000

Exhibiting an increase of .. .. £2,127,000  
And making the Total Amount Assured with the Company during the Year .. .. £5,636,000

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**

The same gratifying progress has been made in this as in the Fire Department.

Assurances of every description dependent on human life, at rates of premium commensurate with the risk, and as low as is consistent with safety.

**SPECIAL FEATURES.**—Non-forfeiture of Policies, as explained in the following clause:—In case of the Assured being desirous, from any cause, to discontinue the Premiums on an ordinary life policy, the Company will, after the Policy has been in force three years, grant a paid up Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid in, and any Bonus that may have been added.

**LOANS.**—Advances are made by the Directors to eligible parties on personal security combined with a Life Policy.

Every information on the business of the Company may be obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

Application for Agencies requested.

W. F. CLIREHUGH, Manager.  
H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

**CLOSED UPPEERS.**—Price List (free by post) on application to M. H. DEED, West Central Leather and Shoe Mercery Warehouse, 41 and 42, High-street, St. Giles's, London, W.C.

**TRY SANDS' PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS,** the cheapest and best in London.  
Sands, 17, Holborn-hill, opposite Furnival's Inn.

**PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY** at MOORE and MOORE'S, 14, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

**HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-STEADS.**—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-room Furniture.

**HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,** containing designs and prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bed-room Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, bedstead, bedding and bed-room furniture manufacturers, 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**THE FAIRY BOUQUET.**—Dedicated (by Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES.—This delicious perfume was originally discovered by one of Titania's principal attendants. It is made from Wild Flowers, called by fairy hands from "the bank whereon the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence of Titania herself. It has accidentally been recovered from the mist of ages, and is now prepared solely by

METCALFE, BINGLEY, AND CO., PERFUMERS, &c.,  
130a and 131, Oxford-street, London, W.  
In bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

**METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.**—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose. Is. An Improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and is incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved, graduated, and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per Box. This Powder thoroughly removes the tartar and all impurities from the teeth—it contains no acid, nor anything that can injure the finest enamel, and at the same time produces a beautiful white appearance. With every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the toilet. Only at METCALFE, BINGLEY, AND CO.'S SOLE ESTABLISHMENT, 130a and 131, Oxford-street, two doors west from Holles-street.

**CAUTION.**—"59th Geo. III. c. 7, sec. 8," entitled, "An Act to regulate the Cutlery Trade in England," provides, "That any offender against this Act may be committed to prison by Two Justices of the Peace for Three Calendar Months."

We hereby give notice that we shall take proceedings against any person or persons selling or manufacturing any article of "Cutlery" stamped with intent to counterfeit or imitate our corporate mark, "The Sun," granted to us by the Cutlery Company, June 26th, 1835.

Signed, MAPPIN BROTHERS,  
QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD;  
And 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**NOTICE.**—Beware should see this every article of Cutlery has the corporate mark stamped on the blade, in addition to the name of their firm, "MAPPIN BROTHERS," as many cheap and inferior imitations are now being sold; and none are of Mappin's manufacture, unless the corporate mark is stamped on the blade.

**MAPPIN BROTHERS,**

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, Are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the largest stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate in the World, transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**MAPPIN'S TABLE CUTLERY.**

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two dozen full-size Table Knives, ivory handles .....	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a-half dozen full-size Cheese ditto .....	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 11 0
One pair regular Meat Carvers .....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One pair extra size ditto .....	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One pair Poultry Carvers .....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for sharpening .....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service .....

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles. Table Cutlery, Razors, Pocket Cutlery, and Scissors, of their own Manufacture, in Stock for Exportation, at Sheffield Prices.

**MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS.**

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 9 0	2 12 0
12 Table Spoons ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 9 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufactures in Electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded Gratis and Post Free.

**MAPPIN BROTHERS,**

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory:—  
QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.  
Estimates furnished for Services of Plate for Hotels, Steamships, and Regimental Messes.

**FURNITURE.—Where to Buy—What to Buy.**—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 384. Dining-room Suite, the 354. Drawing-room Suite, the 364. Bed-room Suite. Bachelor's Bed-rooms for 7l., and Servants' Bed-rooms for 4l. Illustrated Catalogue gratis, and free by Post. Goods carriage-paid to any part of the kingdom.  
P. and S. Beyfus, 91, 93, and 95, City-road, London.

**IMPORTANT SALE of FIRST-CLASS NEW and SECOND-CLASS FURNITURE.**

J. DENT and CO. beg to announce to the Public that they have purchased the entire Furniture of several large houses, which, added to their already the largest Stock in London, they are offering at half its real value; comprising Suites of Dining, Drawing, and Bedroom Appendages, in oak, mahogany, walnut, and other woods; mahogany dining-room chairs at 15s.; walnut drawing-room ditto, in silk, at 18s. 6d.; telescoping dining tables, at 80s.; iron bedsteads at 2s. 6d.; every other article proportionately cheap, at the GREAT WESTERN FURNITURE BAZAAR, 30, 31, 32, and 99, CRAWFORD-STREET, BAKER-STREET. Established 30 years.

Shippers to hot climates will find the above stock unequalled. Every article is warranted. Marked the lowest price in plain figures. Exchanged or money returned if not approved of. Carriage paid to any railway station in the kingdom. No charge for packing or the use of cases.

**JAMES COBBETT and CO., FURNITURE, BEDDING, and CARPET MANUFACTURERS, DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON.**

CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH are respectfully informed that Messrs. COBBETT and CO. are now publishing an entirely New Edition of their HOUSE FURNISHING GUIDE, illustrated by 278 unequalled Engravings of every description of Household Furniture, with prices attached. A copy will be sent to Clergymen on application, gratis and Post-free.

This costly Work also contains a Price List of purified BEDDING,—a full description of COBBETT and CO.'s Kamptulion FLOOR-CLOTH, made on the improved patent,—and complete Estimates for Furnishing Parsonages and Houses on the following revised Scale. Every article warranted.—

A Six-Roomed House ..	274 8 0
An Eight-Roomed Ditto ..	138 1 0
A Ten-Roomed Ditto ..	259 16 6
A Twelve-Roomed Ditto ..	394 11 0

Together with much other information, valuable to all requiring Household Furniture, Carpets, or Bedding.

**PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO CLERGYMEN.**

References kindly permitted to Clergymen in Great Malvern, Manchester, Chichester, Sherborne, Blackheath, Bury, Rye, Woodchurch, Truro, Ross, Cheltenham, London, Ryde, Plymouth, Chatham, Bath, Stone, Greenhithe, Ludlow, Kingston, Witney, Brecon, Bromley, Wells, Colchester, St. Albans, Arundel, Margate, Oxford, York, Isle of Man, Brighton, Kidderminster, and above a hundred other Towns in Great Britain.

COBBETT and CO., DEPTFORD BRIDGE, LONDON, S.E.  
All Orders delivered Carriage Free, regardless of Distance.

**FLOOR CLOTHS, WELL SEASONED,**

From 1s. 6d. per square yard, to be had at  
WELLS'S,  
CARPET and GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,  
43, BLACKMAN-STREET, BOROUGH.  
(One Door from Trinity-street.)  
Patterns sent free on application by letter, and parcels 2s. in value sent carriage paid to any part of England.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Annual Meeting of this company was held on Tuesday last at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, John Gover, Esq., the Chairman of the company, presiding. The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the Secretary read the report, of which the following is the material portion:—"In presenting to the members the thirteenth annual report, the Directors record with much pleasure the steady progress and continued prosperity of the Institution. During the year ending December 31, 1859, 220 proposals have been received, amounting to .. .. £187,155

Of these proposals there have been accepted by the Board and policies issued—  
£87,000 .. .. £152,805  
45 declined by the Board .. .. 9,800  
28 not completed .. .. 21,950  
10 in progress .. .. 3,100

830 .. .. £187,155  
Six immediate annuities have been granted for £74 14s. 4d.  
The annual income arising from premiums on existing policies is .. .. £53,835 8 6  
The interest on capital invested .. .. 5,499 15 11

Total annual income .. .. £59,334 19 5  
The amount of assurances now in force is 1,723,119l. The number of deaths during the year is eighty-one, and the claims arising thereon, including bonuses added to the original sum assured, amount to £18,938 5s. 1d., a sum less than that provided for by the tables. The total sum paid to the representatives of deceased members since the establishment of the company is 98,078l. 8s. 10d. The distribution of the 31,855l. 4s. 6d. profits declared at the last triennial valuation has been completed during the year, according to the selection of the members as follows:—

Cash Bonus paid .. .. £14,189 2 11  
Applied in reduction of Premiums .. .. 6,362 8 9  
Addition to the Sums Assured .. .. 11,303 14 9  
£31,855 4 6

After payment of all claims, cash bonus, &c., the accumulated fund of the members amounts to 165,145l. The funds of the company are invested in mortgage of real estates, Government and other first-class securities, also advances to members at interest on their policies. While endeavouring to extend the benefits of the Institution, the Directors have kept in view the importance of reducing the expenditure: it is therefore with great satisfaction they report that the expenses of the year 1859 are 1,082l. less than those of 1858. Mr. R. Cartwright, in consequence of ill-health, had retired from the direction, and three other gentlemen by rotation, viz., Mr. C. Bennett, jun., Mr. P. Bunnell, and Mr. J. R. Burton. They are eligible for re-election. The question of Rifle Corps has been brought before the Directors, and they have resolved not to charge any extra premium to members joining or serving in any volunteer or rifle corps, so long as they remain in the United Kingdom. The Directors are confident that the foregoing statement of the Company's position and progress will be encouraging to the members; and would remind their constituents, as they have done in former years, that by inducing others to partake of the benefits afforded by this Institution, they will promote their own interests, the welfare of their friends, and the public good.

The balance-sheet was also submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said the meeting would observe from the report that the company was in a very prosperous condition. They had every reason to be satisfied with the amount of the new business that had been done during the past year. Proposals for assurances had been received amounting to 187,155l., and policies issued for 152,805l. The expenses of management had been less by 1,082l. than the previous year (cheaper)—and this, he begged to remind the meeting, was a second reduction, the expenses of 1858 having been less by 1,155l. than in 1857. (Hear, hear.) It had been thought desirable, now that the company had obtained a standing, not to continue the large extension expenses that were at first necessary; but to attempt to consolidate and curtail. It had been suggested as probable that if this course was pursued scarcely any business at all would be obtained. Instead of that, however, as he had said, 152,805l. worth of new business had come in. (Hear, hear.) The company was only in its thirteenth year, but in comparison with some other offices was very much older. It now stood high in the public estimation. It had policies now in force for 1,723,119l., with an income of about 64,000l. a year. It had paid in death-claims and bonuses, from its commencement, to 464 persons, the sum of 98,078l. 8s. 10d.; and it had paid in cash bonuses, 24,002l. He thought this was a very gratifying state of things. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that an intention existed for the amalgamation of this company with some other company, but he could assure the meeting that the thought had never entered the minds of the directors. Several applications had been made to them to amalgamate other offices with their own, but they had never seen their way to the compliance with any of the proposals. He might add that the business of the present year, 1859, so far as it had gone, exceeded the business of the same number of weeks of the last year by 7,614l. (Hear.) He regretted the circumstances that led to the retirement of Mr. Cartwright, who was an able and efficient director, and whose life he hoped would be spared for many years to come. With respect to the Rifle Corps, the question had been brought before the directors, and they had resolved not to charge any extra premium to members joining or serving in any Volunteer or Rifle Corps, so long as they remained within the United Kingdom. The meeting was aware that it was customary for insurance companies to insure lives that were not considered first-class, by charging a little additional premium. On all such cases Mr. Mann, their medical officer, after examining the papers submitted to him, reported to the Board; but it often occurred that his opinion did not coincide with that of the local physician, and the result was that the surcharge was objected to. It was discouraging to their industrious agents to find that after having put on a good deal of pressure to get persons to insure, the matter should break down by reason of this surcharge. (Hear, hear.) In order to meet this difficulty, after much deliberation, they had resolved to refer the opinions of Mr. Mann and those of the local medical officers to a consulting physician, and abide by his decision. This arrangement would be somewhat costly, but it would be compensated for by the satisfaction it would give to all parties. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DICKES seconded the adoption of the report, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the Board, who had most admirably managed the business of the company. He thought the arrangement with respect to the Rifle Corps was excellent, and could entail no disadvantage on the company, for the only war the Rifle Corps were likely to be engaged in was a "war to the knife" at some patriotic dinner, and the only ball they would have to use would be one that would stimulate the activity of the "light fantastic toe."

Mr. JOHN RUNTZ then proceeded, in a lengthened speech, which seemed greatly to interest the meeting, to make his annual critical review of the affairs of the company, and concluded by declaring his belief to be that it has attained a first-rate position, which it would never cease to occupy if the members looked carefully and wisely after their own interests.

After some remarks from Mr. HINE and Mr. WENMAN, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of four directors to supply the vacancies already alluded to. The candidates were the following, and the numbers attached severally to their names represent the votes given by the show of hands:—Mr. C. Bennett, 163; Mr. P. Bunnell, 141; Mr. J. R. Burton, 130; Mr. J. W. Burge, 139; Mr. J. Runtz, 74.

The CHAIRMAN having declared the show of hands to be in favour of the first four gentlemen, Mr. RUNTZ demanded a poll by ballot.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that he would fix the ballot for Monday, the 19th March, at the office of the company, 32, New Bridge-street, to commence at twelve o'clock and to close at four.

For the office of Auditor there were three candidates—Mr. C. J. Adams, Mr. Josiah Baines, E.A., and Mr. Augustus Benham. The latter was elected by a large majority.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 749.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Mingling the Bitter with the Sweet .....	191
Report of the Lords' Committee .....	The Emperor and Italy .....	191
The Church-rate Abolition Bill .....	Continuation of Parliament .....	192
The Annuity-tax .....	Foreign and Colonial .....	193
Religious Intelligence .....	The Livingstone Expedition .....	195
CORRESPONDENCE:	Election Intelligence .....	195
Missionary Conference at Liverpool .....	Court, Personal, and Official .....	196
Parliamentary Proceedings .....	Law and Police .....	196
Postscript .....	Miscellaneous News .....	196
LEADING ARTICLES:	Literature .....	197
Summary .....	Gleanings .....	197
The House of Commons .....	Births, Marriages, and Deaths .....	198
The Reform Bills .....	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence .....	198
	Gazette .....	198
	Markets .....	198
	Advertisements .....	199

## Eccelesiastical Affairs.

### REPORT OF THE LORDS' COMMITTEE.

THE Select Committee of Lords "appointed to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and the levy of Church-rates," have made their Report. The large addition to the minority gained in the late division in the House of Commons, the favourable opening it seemed to present for effecting a compromise, a natural apprehension that the Abolitionists might, if time were allowed them, succeed in restoring the balance of representative opinion to where it stood about this time last year, and, probably, a conviction that reformed constituencies, should the question be relegated to them, cannot be relied on for perpetuating Church ascendancy, appear to have hastened the Committee to the close of their work. They have, accordingly, proffered their recommendations to the public, and the Lords have ordered a copy of their Report to be presented to the House of Commons. The meaning is clear. It is a sort of official exhortation from one House of Parliament to the other to this effect—"Throw out Sir John Trelawny's Bill, and pass one to the effect of our recommendation, and we shall be at one with you."

The mode in which the Lords' Committee propose to alter the existing law is somewhat more liberal than that embodied in the measure of the hon. member for Buckingham, which we reviewed last week. They have rather assimilated their recommendations to the scheme propounded by Mr. Sotheron Estcourt. Certainly, no new light has been cast upon the subject. Not a gleam of originality relieves the tameness of this condensed product of several months' labour. No notice is taken of the fact that the principle of total Abolition which the Committee condemn has been again and again affirmed by the House of Commons, the constitutional exponent of public opinion, or that the principle of exemption recommended by the Committee has been several times decisively repudiated by the same legislative body. One might have imagined, from the tone of their Report, that the whole question was now being treated *de novo*, and that House of Commons majorities could be set aside, by a message from the Lords, just as if they had never been declared. Their lordships, however, came too late with their propositions for a compromise. They should have tried its effect five or six years ago. They might then have stood some chance of being listened to, because, at that time, concession would have looked like conciliation, whereas now it can only be interpreted as obstruction. It is neither valuable for what it is in itself, nor for the spirit it indicates. It is merely, as it stands, a cool demand made upon the majority that they should quietly surrender to the minority rather more than half their victory.

Why should we be driven to protest once more against accepting a doubtful *sectarian* benefit in lieu of a great *national* advantage. Our main objection—nay, the country's main objection—to Church-rates rests upon the fact that it injures the moral power of religion by associating it with compulsory taxation. The

injustice inflicted on the unwilling is the smallest of the evils sought to be put an end to. The evil, emphatically, which the greater number of Abolitionists have marked for legislative reprobation, is the employment of the machinery of law for effecting purposes which the Gospel has plainly remitted to Christian faith and love. The money which is got by compelling the unwilling, is not equivalent to the spiritual power which is lost thereby. And it is this neutralisation of spiritual power—the legal sanction given to a spurious and debased standard of Christian responsibility and duty—the wrong and contumely done to God's truth when it is committed for support to legal vestries, and magistrates, and Quarter Sessions, and processes of law, and police constables, instead of to conscience, and sense of obligation, and religious faith, and love and devotion, which has brought about the condemnation of the Church-rate by public opinion. Why, when that public opinion has distinctly and repeatedly declared itself, are we to be called upon to forego the only object which could impart worth and dignity to our efforts, and accept, instead of it, a beggarly remission for ourselves? Will these dukes and earls, archbishops and bishops, never understand us? Can they never be brought to appreciate the force of a religious and national end when once it has been deliberately adopted by the majority of educated people? Do they think to set it aside by paltry bribes to selfishness? A coercive machinery does not lose its objectionable character merely because the area of its operation is somewhat restricted. It is not needed for willing Churchmen—it is as unjustifiable, as mischievous, as counteractive of all spiritual influences, when applied to unwilling Churchmen as when applied to recusant Dissenters. And were we to purchase our own exemption from this ecclesiastical tax by leaving others still subject to it, we should deserve to be set down as sordid hypocrites.

But there is also a strong constitutional objection to this proposition of exemption. It is as contrary to the spirit of civil law, as it is repugnant to the Gospel. All laws the scope of which is national, should bind the nation as such. To keep a law upon the statute-book which individuals may obey or not, as they please, is a novelty in jurisprudence, and a wretchedly mischievous novelty, too. As a precedent, it points to anomalous and dangerous conclusions. If the Wesleyan Conference, for example, should demand a statutory provision to enable them to collect a penny a week from all their members, on what ground, consistent with this exemption theory, could it be refused them? Why should any denomination be at liberty to use the powers which belong exclusively to the whole nation, for accomplishing their own purposes? If Churchmen may tax themselves for the maintenance of their religious institutions and worship, why not other sects? But surely, law is too sacred a thing thus to lend out for sectional convenience. People would soon lose their respect for it when thus degraded into a tool for parties. Nor ought individuals be encouraged to look upon law, in any case, as something which may or may not be obeyed, according to private inclination. If it be good, retain it—if bad, repeal it. But the worst course to take respecting it, is to retain it for the nation, and allow individuals to repeal it for themselves. No such puerile self-contradiction would be thought of in connexion with any but ecclesiastical affairs.

Nevertheless, the Lords' Committee have come much nearer to us than we had any reason for anticipating. They have given their sanction to the most liberal scheme yet submitted to the public for amending the present law. It is in no factious spirit that we reject it. But we must do so for three sufficient reasons. 1. It embodies the very principle the legislative negation of which has been all along, and is still, our chief object. 2. It would be found quite unavailing, in the rural districts, as a practical relief, and would greatly aggravate the social tyranny which, in such places, does so much already

towards suppressing a free expression of ecclesiastical thought and feeling. 3. It calls upon Abolitionists to give up what, with a little more perseverance, they are morally sure of obtaining. Perhaps, we might add, that it would immediately operate to the re-introduction of the rate into numerous towns where it has happily been got rid of.

But though the Report has failed in its main object, it will produce, we expect, some subsidiary benefits. It will help, we hope, to bring one doubtful question, at least, to a direct issue. The Committee say "That the entire abolition of the Church-rate is opposed to the general feeling of members of the Church, is not universally called for by Dissenters of various denominations, and especially not by that large and influential body the Wesleyan Methodists." This assertion seems to be grounded exclusively on the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Osborn. Now is this, or is it not, the fact? Had this reverend gentleman authority to speak thus for the sentiments of the whole body? That he expressed the general opinion of the Old Conference we do not question. But there are several branches of the Wesleyan Connexion. Is Mr. Osborn's evidence to stand good for all of them? The Lords' Committee plainly believe it does. Are they to remain undeceived? We do not yet give the reverend gentleman credit for correctly interpreting the views of the laity of his own body. This, however, is their concern. If they are so completely Conference-ridden, that they dare not give public utterance to their own opinions, even when they are misstated in evidence by one of their own ministers, we pity their want of spirit. If Mr. Osborn is right, nothing more need be said. If he is mistaken, the only effectual method of correcting that mistake will be for those lay members of the Old Conference Connexion whose views have been misrepresented to send up hosts of petitions in support of Sir J. Trelawny's Bill, and as *Wesleyan Methodist petitions*. As to the other branches of the body, they scarcely needed this additional spur to activity. But it will, we hope, quicken pre-existing motives, and prompt to the redoubling of former exertions. A slur has been cast upon their ecclesiastical reputation. They have to vindicate themselves before the Legislature from an undeserved calumny. Their remedy is in their own hands exclusively. We are confident that they will leave no stone unturned to set themselves right. Not a single congregation of them, we trust, will fail to despatch two petitions in favour of Church-rate Abolition—one to the Lords, and another to the Commons. This will be the best, the most natural, and the most dignified mode in which to rebuke Mr. Osborn's presumption. It will prove to Parliament that Wesleyan Methodism does not necessarily smother all liberality of opinion among its members.

### CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL. PROGRESS OF THE PETITIONING MOVEMENT.

If the abolitionists everywhere act as they are doing in numerous places of which we have knowledge, our most sanguine expectations will be fulfilled. But we should be glad to know that activity prevails everywhere, and it is in order to stimulate others, that we make public intelligence of what has been done, or is doing, in quarters from which reports have been sent. We hope next week to be assured that every district is in full activity.

#### THE METROPOLIS.

We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made for obtaining a large number of signatures to a City of London petition, which it is proposed to place in the hands of Lord John Russell for presentation. Our City friends may render essential service by obtaining signature sheets from the Liberation Society and getting them filled. We shall be glad to hear that similar steps will be taken in the metropolitan boroughs, each of which should send up its 5,000 signatures. This, however, cannot be



effected without local action, and yet half-a-dozen gentlemen in each borough would find little difficulty in finding a few agents and circulating petitions, as well as in raising the requisite funds.

The Hackney Local Committee have taken an empty house as their headquarters, raised a fund, placarded the neighbourhood with a petition, and made preliminary arrangements for a meeting. At Kingland, also, some friends supply petitions to all who need them. What is wanted is the adoption of similar measures for the rest of the Tower Hamlets—for Southwark, Westminster, Lambeth, Greenwich, and Woolwich.

Shop-window petitions, as well as bills merely announcing that petitions lie within for signature, are now ready, and may be had of the Liberation Society, who will supply with petitions any shopkeeper who is known to be willing to make use of them. We subjoin a copy of one of them:—

#### ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Because the clergy have succeeded in obtaining a number of petitions against abolition, signed, on an average, by only thirty persons each, it has been declared that public opinion is no longer opposed to the levying of Church-rates! There is only one way of meeting such bold mis-statements, and that is, by pouring in petitions to Parliament in support of Sir John Trelawny's bill. It has been repeatedly sanctioned by the House of Commons, and is the only measure which will put an end to an agitation of more than a quarter of a century's duration. All classes are interested in the settlement of the question; and an emphatic expression of the popular will, at the present crisis, will make a compromise impossible, and secure the triumph of total and unconditional abolition!

#### Petition to Parliament.

To the Honourable the Commons, &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned, &c.  
Sheweth,—

That your petitioners think it wrong to levy taxes for the support of religion, which, in their opinion, should be maintained by means of willing offerings.

That Church-rates have caused more dissension in the parishes generally than any other public question.

That they have been already abolished in many parishes, and that opposition to them is increasing from year to year.

That your petitioners think it anomalous and unjust that the inhabitants of certain parishes should be forced to pay a tax from which other parishes have become exempt; and respectfully submit that the Legislature should interpose for the protection of minorities, in the only practicable way, by the general abolition of the impost.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that a bill for the entire abolition of Church-rates may speedily become law.

Step in and sign!

#### THE TOWNS.

The Bristol Committee are exerting themselves admirably. The city petition is being worked at five different points, and will be numerously signed. The congregations in and around the city have been supplied with eighty petitions. From Wakefield and the neighbourhood will come petitions from every Methodist Free Church and Primitive Methodist Church in the circuit, as well as from other bodies; so that there will be at least forty petitions. At Worcester, they hope to obtain a good number from both the town and neighbourhood. At St. Helens, they are "going on busily." From Cambridge, it is proposed to send a petition into every parish in the county. At Hereford also, a committee is communicating with all the parishes in the county—an excellent plan. The Liverpool Committee is offering assistance to all parties in and around the town. The Halifax Committee have supplied all the congregations. "You may rely on this district being pretty well looked after," is the report from Norwich. Coventry will have petitions from all the congregations, and from a town's meeting to be held next week. A Hanley letter says, "We shall meet here in a few days, and I trust work well." Our Crewe correspondent acquaints us that six congregations there are petitioning, and that the Roman Catholics are petitioning. The secretary of the Newcastle Religious Freedom Society says that that body is moving, and that he hopes the petitions will be numerous. A Leek friend says he is seeing all the heads of parties, who he hopes will do their duty. "We are at work here," says a Lincoln letter. At Boston, a meeting of the Nonconformist Association was to be held last night. The announcement of the meeting concludes thus:—

People of Boston!—You have triumphantly achieved for yourselves deliverance from ecclesiastical taxation, and have also furnished a striking proof of the superiority of the voluntary over the compulsory method of maintaining the edifices and services of religion; let your sympathy now be extended to those who are still fighting the battle of spiritual freedom.

A Margate correspondent has invited several gentlemen to meet for the purpose of getting up petitions. At Falmouth they hope to get a response. From Biston, near Bristol, ten petitions have been sent up with 1,350 signatures. They are stirring also at Windsor and Banbury, Oswestry, Machynlleth, Warminster, Bungay, and other places. Sherborne and

Twickenham have sent their petitions, and several are to come from Bala.

#### THE SMALLER TOWNS AND THE VILLAGES.

An Ashford letter says, a committee is forming to obtain petitions from all round that place, and twenty-four are prepared from different parishes. One from Chadleigh, Devon, says:—"Our friends in our villages are fully alive to the matter." A Rochester friend says that a dozen petitions will go from thence, and he adds the expression of a hope that there is every probability "that the antediluvians of the House will have to endure a second deluge." From another Kentish town (Faversham) there will come petitions from the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Episcopalians! At Sittingbourne, also, they are doing "all they can." At Chilton, Brill, Oakley Boarstal, Long Crendon, Thame and Chinor, the petitioning is going forward. At Bluntisham and the neighbouring villages several pretty-numerously signed petitions are ready. At Kelvedon, three or four mean to "do what they can." Several petitions will come from the neighbourhood of Romsey. At Brixham, Devon, there will be a Wesleyan as well as other petitions. A Cardigan correspondent says, "We are moving here in earnest. I think we shall get up a much greater number of petitions than we have ever done before. A local committee is formed." At Plaswyd, near Pillheli, the inhabitants are very willing to sign, and arrangements for operating upon the neighbourhood are suggested, and will probably be acted on. A friend at Flint has no doubt that the petitions will be extensively signed. The St. Helens committee are quite alive to the subject. A Welsh agent writes, "We shall pour in immense numbers from Wales." "We are very busy in this quarter," writes a Bonsall (Derbyshire) friend. "I wrote sixteen petitions yesterday, and we began in eight villages." The Hadleigh Anti-Church-rate committee have already sent up seventeen petitions, with more than 100 signatures to each; but, says our informant, "the weight must come from the large towns. You must keep them awake." At Bradninch, Devon, a friend has forwarded petitions to neighbouring places, and is anxious to do more. He also warns us against an inactive friend elsewhere and gives us a good name instead.

#### THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have not heard of much being done in this great district to prepare petitions in favour of abolition. Surely, now that Church-rates have almost disappeared from the borough, Dissenters will not shrink from helping their brethren to get rid of them elsewhere by an effectual Legislative enactment. There may be obstacles in some cases to Congregational petitions, arising from the State-Church sympathies of some ministers, and the crotchets of others. But why should not earnest abolitionists among the laity take the matter in hand? Let a few of those Dissenters who are accustomed to take an active part in elections meet together, or send their names to the Liberation Society, and means might soon be found of organising a committee. Finsbury ought to place in the hands of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., a monster petition, with at least 5,000 signatures, or still better, twenty petitions, with 250 signatures each, praying for the unconditional abolition of Church-rates. I believe that the work might be done by the judicious expenditure of some ten pounds in providing the requisite machinery. Those who cannot afford the time might at least contribute towards the expense.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A FINSBURY ELECTOR.

March 5, 1860.

#### THE METHODISTS.

THE WESLEYANS.—As it is impossible to put any machinery in motion for obtaining petitions from the numerous members of the Conference Methodists, we can only advise our friends to induce members of that body who are opposed to Church-rates, and there are many such—to urge the adoption of distinctive petitions where a sufficient number of signatures can be obtained, or the signing of a general petition. The following is an extract from an excellent letter signed "A Member of the Old Body," which appears in the *Wesleyan Times*:—

It is especially necessary that every branch of the great Wesleyan family should at the present juncture take a part in this movement. The Rev. G. Osborn, of the Wesleyan Mission House, was examined last July before the Duke of Marlborough's Committee, and gave his evidence in favour of the continuance of the rates. The rate party, not caring to observe that Mr. Osborn only represented his own individual opinions and impressions, and that those opinions and impressions, if of any value at all, were only so far as the old Wesleyan body is concerned, have availed themselves of his evidence, and roundly stated in the House of Commons that "the Wesleyans are nothing about the abolition of Church-rates." Now, as "the Wesleyans" comprehend so large a portion of the religious community, such a statement could not fail to exert an unjust and prejudicial effect on the votes of waverers. There are about 500,000 Wesleyan communicants in the country. 200,000 of these belong to the various offshoots from the old body. Let every congregation of these, then,

send a petition, that the House of Commons and the country may know that the Wesleyans do care about the abolition of so unjust and unrighteous an impost. And let me remind the Wesleyans of all shades that they have nothing to hope for from the Establishment. During the last ten or twenty years there has existed a combined and wide-spread determination on the part of the bulk of the clergy to do all they can, by fair means and foul, to upset Dissent, and especially that particular form of Dissent called Methodism (I speak from a knowledge of facts); and the old body, which has ever shown itself so ready to screen the Establishment and bolster up its claims, has come in for the largest share of this clerical persecution and abuse. And who pities her? Let every Methodist, then, arise and do what he can to deprive his enemies of a power they have no right to possess, and which is so often used to his own disadvantage and annoyance.

NEW CONNEXION.—We are glad to learn that this influential branch of the Methodist family is in motion. A circular from the officials of the denomination has been sent to every minister, in which they are strongly urged to activity. The following is an extract:—"We advise our own Connexion to do its duty promptly, vigorously, and unanimously. Let petitions go forth immediately from every congregation to both Houses of Parliament, and let them be confided to those members of the Legislature who will both present them and concur in their prayer. Action now, if united, prompt, and general, will probably decide the issue. But no time should be lost. We earnestly recommend that the subject be at once laid before each leaders' meeting, and that a committee be appointed to carry the object into effect. We need scarcely say that the unanimity and effectiveness of our Connexional action will greatly depend on the influence of our ministers. Permit us, therefore, dear brethren, to solicit your cordial and active co-operation in this movement."

THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—A circular, bearing the signature of the Rev. John Thorne, Shebbear, Devon, has been sent to the ministers of this denomination, pointing out that it is especially desirable to petition for the total abolition of Church-rates in consequence of the gross misrepresentation that none of the Methodist sects are opposed to that impost, and because the members of this district reside chiefly in rural parishes. One clause in the proposed form of petition is worth quoting as a hint to other Dissenters:—"That within the jurisdiction of the aforesaid quarterly meeting there are . . . chapels erected and maintained by voluntary subscriptions; and that the religious body, of which these . . . congregations are a part, have 453 chapels in England and Wales, erected and maintained by voluntary subscriptions. That your petitioners would represent to your honourable [or right honourable] House that it is unjust to compel them to contribute towards the maintenance of any other place of religious worship."

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The number of petitions presented to the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of Church-rates up to the 23rd ult. was fifteen, with 512 signatures. The following are the places and bodies that have since petitioned:—Bethesda Chapel (Baptist), Haverfordwest; Wiladen; Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society; Puncteston (Baptist); Broad Haven; Beulah; Blaerconin; Students, Cheahunt College; Sutcombe; Milton-Damerell; Bradford (Devon); Bradworthy; Yatradygnlais; Tabernacle Chapel (Independent), Haverfordwest; Ripley (Baptist); Ripley (Primitive Methodist); Stowmarket; Kersey (Independent); Clarsfield (Baptist); Monks Eleigh (Independent); Hadleigh Heath (Baptist); Bilderstone (Baptist); Shelley (Independent); Wattisham (Baptist); Fressingfield (Baptist); Hadleigh (Independent); Offton (Independent); Hadleigh (Primitive Methodist); Laxfield (Baptist); Elmsett (Primitive Methodist); East Bergholt; Hadleigh (meeting); East Parade Chapel, Leeds; Merthyr Tydfil (Independent); R. Kirkman, L. Oxendon; Ffynonddrain, Carmarthen (Independent); Ripley (Wesleyan); Ripley (New Methodist Free Church); Truro. Total to Feb. 29, 56 petitions with 5,144 signatures, being an average of 92 each.

The number of petitions presented against abolition up to the 29th ult. had increased to 3,726 with 125,423 signatures, being an average of 34 to each.

A CAUTION.—A correspondent asks us if we know anything of a person who is not only canvassing for signatures to a Church-rate petition, but is also asking for subscriptions "to defray the expenses." We believe that one or two persons have for some time past been obtaining a living in this way, and it is very doubtful whether such petitions will ever be presented. As many petitions will be in circulation in London during the next fortnight, our friends had better exercise caution, which is the more necessary because it is the habit of the parties in question to obtain the signature before speaking about a subscription. We believe that the agents employed by the Liberation Society are furnished with a written authorisation, and are forbidden to receive money.

We believe that it may now be assumed that the Dissenting ministers throughout England and Wales have been supplied with circulars and forms of petitions. What is now required is the exertion of influence on the laity of the various congregations, that the ministry may be well backed in promoting petitioning, or that their lack of service may be supplied, if they decline, or neglect, to act.

It will probably very much facilitate canvassing for signatures to general petitions, as well as in some other cases, if the petition to the Lords is dispensed with. As a successful demonstration in the Com-



mons will no doubt influence the Upper House we think that the presentation of a smaller number of petitions to the Peers than to the Commons will be immaterial.

We are glad to learn that some gentlemen who wish the Liberation Society to be well supported in the great efforts which it is now putting forth have forwarded special contributions to defray its extraordinary expenditure. Among those who have either done so or have intimated their intention to do so are, George Thomas, Esq., of Bristol, who gives 20*l.*; Joseph Sharples, Esq., of Hitchin, 10*l.*; Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, 5*l.*; Alfred Rosling, Esq., of Reigate, 2*l.*; Samuel Rosling, Esq., of Hemel Hempstead, 3*l.*; Deputy Pewtress, 1*l.*; M. Medwin, Esq., 1*l.* Although no formal appeal has been put out by the Executive, we have no doubt that they will carry on their work with greater confidence if they have the conviction that the good example thus set will be followed by others.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

(From the *Western Times*.)

The anti-Church-raters have renewed the struggle for the abolition of the rate. The Archdeacons, by that movement which was inaugurated in Exeter, have impeded the abolition—but nothing more. The petitions of the pro-raters must be answered by a stronger battery of anti-rate petitions. In Exeter the opponents of the rate have got the signatures of many members of the Established Church to their petition for the abolition of the rate: conscientious Episcopalians do not wish to make a reluctant Dissenter contribute towards the repairs of their churches, the provision for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the washing of the surplice, and the bell rope, which performs so important a part in summoning the worshippers to their devotions. If the Archdeacons were wise they would gladly give up the rate to avoid contention. But the reckless spirit in which they hold on by the rate, and the daring way in which fanatical men, like Sir John Coleridge, misstate the law in order to find an honest-looking excuse for persecuting the Dissenter with the rate—all this shows the Church itself is doomed, and that unwise guardians of its interest are permitted by Providence in order to hasten that change, which will hurl it from its proud pre-eminence.

(From the *Suffolk Chronicle*.)

It is next to certain that the bill will pass through the Commons, and go up to the Lords. Everybody knows that the Peers are celebrated for their obstinacy and their adherence to the abuses of the Established Church; and in addition to them, there are those indispensable pillars to both Church and State—the Bishops. Their prejudice and interests have to be overcome. The Bishop of Exeter will, doubtless, send the anti-rate party to an unpleasant place—too unpleasant to be mentioned to ears polite; and on this question the Bishops will, probably, be agreed amongst themselves. This renders it all the more important that the opponents of the invidious and rapacious exactions should enlighten their lordships as to the opinion of the country. There is no time to be lost. Now or never is the battle to be fought. Never have the friends of the rate made such efforts in its favour—let us hope the result will be, never have they been more signally defeated. One strenuous effort, and the battle will be won. On, then, friends of religious liberty, and show that, with a good cause, you know how to conquer!

(From the *Hants Independent*.)

A strong effort is now being made to counteract the effect of the numerous petitions in favour of Church-rates by getting up petitions against them. . . . Little doubt can be entertained that the House of Commons will, this session, send the Abolition Bill to the Lords; and, as the Lords will thus have to deal with the matter, it seems all the more important that their lordships should be enlightened as to the real opinion of the country. Petitions should, therefore, be sent to the House of Lords as well.

(From the *Bucks Advertiser*.)

The Lords' Committee on Church-rates have made their report, and a curious report it is. Their lordships would give Dissenters an exemption they never asked for, and would modify the relations of parish and district churches; but otherwise they would make no further change than to grant fresh powers for enforcing the rate, in the same way as poor-rates, with an appeal to Quarter Sessions. The petitioning movement now going on will, we trust, show the falsehood of the allegation that abolition "is not universally called for by Dissenters," at any rate.

#### CHURCH-RATES.—REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is the report of the select committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and levying of Church-rates:—

The committee have met, and considered the subject-matter referred to them, and have examined several witnesses in relation thereto.

1. It appears from the evidence that "by the common law, that is to say, by immemorial usage in this country, the parishioners are bound to repair the church, and to provide everything that is necessary for the decent performance of divine service," and that for the attainment of these objects recourse has from very ancient times been had to a system of parochial assessment, which assessment is still maintained in the great majority of parishes throughout the country.

2. By the judgment of the House of Lords, in the *Braintree* case, the law has been declared to be, that the Church-rate is only assessable on the rate-payers by the vote of the majority of the vestry, and it appears in evidence, that for the neglect to vote a rate there is no penalty at common law.

3. Therefore, in some places no rate is made, and in some, though made, it is not enforced against those who refuse to pay.

4. Where a Church-rate has been refused, or has not been assessed, it has generally been attributable to one or other of the following causes—viz:—

"I. The abuse of the rate, in its assessment for,

and application to, improper objects, or in excessive charges.

"II. The assessment of new parishes and districts having churches of their own to the rate of the mother church.

"III. The unwillingness of churchwardens to propose a rate, the collection of which might be rendered difficult or impossible, by the uncertainty and inefficiency of the law.

"IV. Local causes of irritation unconnected with the rates.

"V. The opinion entertained against Church-rates by certain classes of Dissenters on religious or political grounds."

5. A great obstacle to the enforcement of a rate when made is, that a ratepayer summoned before the petty sessions for non-payment may then proceed to dispute the validity of the rate or his own liability (53 Geo. III. c. 127, s. 7); that thereupon the justices might forbear to give judgment, and the churchwardens can only proceed in the ecclesiastical court.

6. The entire abolition of the Church-rate is opposed to the general feeling of members of the Church, is not universally called for by Dissenters of various denominations, and especially not by that large and influential body the Wesleyan Methodists, and would in the case of a great number of parishes, be attended with serious and prejudicial consequences, by restricting the existing means for the repair and maintenance of the parish church, by greatly increasing the labour and responsibility of the clergyman, and otherwise materially impeding the ministrations of the church in those parishes.

7. Viewing the grounds of objection to the payment of Church-rates as well as the impediments which exist to their collection, it is expedient to alter the law in the following respects:—

"I. That for the future, persons desirous of being exempted from contributing to the Church-rate, in any parish, may give yearly notice to that effect to the churchwardens prior to the meeting of any vestry for the purpose of making a Church-rate; and that such persons shall not be entitled to attend any such vestry, or to vote upon the making or application of such rate, or to act as churchwardens in any matter relating to the church, or to retain any seat appropriated to them in the church during the term of such exemption.

"II. That the rate, when voted by the vestry, shall be levied upon all persons liable to it who have not given such notice.

"III. That the items for which a rate may be made shall be definitively declared by law.

"IV. That the ratepayers in any new parish or district shall be rateable for the purposes of their own church and for no other.

"V. That there shall be the same powers for the recovery of Church-rates as exist for the recovery of poor-rates, and in case of objection to the validity of the rate, an appeal shall lie to the general quarter sessions, and that the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in such matters shall cease."

8. The principle of assessing the owner instead of the occupier to the Church-rate is well deserving the serious consideration of Parliament in any future legislation on this subject.

And the committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them, together with an appendix, to be laid before your lordships.

#### THE ANNUITY-TAX.

On Friday a special general meeting of the Merchant Company was held in their hall, Hunter-square, for the purpose of considering the Lord Advocate's Annuity-tax Bill, Charles Cowan, Esq., master of the company, presiding. Sir W. Johnston moved a resolution to accept the bill. Mr. Robert Chambers seconded the resolution. Mr. Hugh Rose having presented the details of a scheme which he thought would constitute the basis of a satisfactory settlement, moved that the Merchant Company should petition against the second reading of the Lord Advocate's Annuity-tax Bill. Mr. Blyth seconded the amendment, and, after a discussion in which Mr. Duncan McLaren, the Dean of Guild, and other gentlemen took part, a vote was taken, when Mr. Rose's amendment to petition against the bill was carried by thirty-seven to thirty-one.

There has also been a meeting of the writers to the signet on the subject. After considerable discussion, a motion to oppose the bill was met by an amendment, that the society would not allow the maintenance of its privileges to stand in the way of a settlement of the matter, and the latter was carried by forty-four to thirty-one.

A public meeting of the 10th, 11th, and 12th wards of the city of Edinburgh was held on Tuesday night in Buccleuch-street Hall, for the purpose of considering the Lord Advocate's Annuity-tax Bill. Councillor Jamieson occupied the chair. Capt. Peat, seconded by Mr. Dickson, moved,—

That the provisions in the bill by which it was proposed to levy in perpetuity the sum of 1,500*l.* in addition to the police taxation is an indirect method of extending the tax over the southern districts, and is a violation of the agreement by which these districts were added to the Municipality Act in 1856 last, and is, moreover, injurious to itself.

The motion was carried. It was then agreed to petition against the bill, and Captain Peat was appointed to go to London as a deputation to support the petition.

The *Edinburgh News* of Saturday says:—"In the beginning of the week, deputations from the Town Council, from the Inhabitants Committee, and from the Southern Districts, proceeded to London to give every opposition possible to the Annuity-tax Perpetuation Bill. Mr. Black it was found had become very obstinate in his own extraordinary views, but the help which the deputations vainly expected to receive from their own members they fortunately obtained elsewhere. Mr. Caird, the able member for the Stirling burghs, is to lead off the opposition, and he will present a petition signed by 10,160 of the inhabitants of Edinburgh against the bill. [Since presented.] This is exclusive of the petitions from the public meeting in Queen-street

Hall, of the Southern Districts, and of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bright, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Crum, Ewing, and others will support Mr. Caird. If the opposition is unsuccessful, it is clear that success will not bring much credit to the Government, and will certainly end the Parliamentary career, so far as regards Edinburgh, of the author of the bill, and his colleagues."

The Lord Advocate's Bill could not be brought on on Friday, and is now postponed till next Wednesday, if indeed it then comes on for second reading.

A CHURCH DIGNITARY AND CHURCH-RATES.—The Dean of Gloucester, it is said, has refused to sign a petition which has been got up in that city in favour of the maintenance of Church-rates.

CHURCH-RATES.—THE SCHEME OF THE LORDS' COMMITTEE.—If the problem simply were how to levy the rate in a more general and efficient manner, their recommendations might be of some service. But at this time of day, when it has been condemned over and over again, and the most experienced statesmen have given up all thought of retaining it, such suggestions are irrelevant. They do not touch the practical question at issue. After reading the report, all wonder at the peers being so obstinately opposed to the feeling of the country on the subject ceases. It is perfectly clear that they do not yet understand what that feeling is. This unconscious confession of ignorance will, however, probably lead to, at all events, a partial enlightenment. Ignorance as to the feeling of the country on the subject of Church-rates must to a great extent be wilful.—*Daily News*. The whole scheme is too late. It will be rejected with scorn.—*Leeds Mercury*.

CHURCH-RATES AT HEREFORD.—At a recent meeting of the parish of All Saints, a rate of 1*l.* in the pound was proposed. Mr. G. Davison proposed, and Mr. Gammage seconded, the following amendment:—

That since there are many persons in the parish who conscientiously object to the compulsory payment of Church-rates, it is the opinion of this meeting that, to preserve the peace of the parish, the sum required this year for maintaining the worship of God in the parish church, and for the repairs necessary for the support of the building, be raised by voluntary contribution.

The Rev. J. J. Waite spoke at some length in support of the amendment.

He believed it would be better for the peace of the parish, for the good condition of society, and the welfare of the country at large, if no law existed in our statute-book unequal in its bearing on all classes. This was not simply a Dissenting question nor simply a Church question, for on one side at least both Churchmen and Dissenters were found. The Dissenters thought it very hard that those who called themselves the wealthiest portion of the community, who have a monopoly of ecclesiastical revenues, and who have their places of worship rent-free, cannot pay the expenses of their own religious worship. (Cheers.) It was said by some who unhappily did not perhaps go to any place of worship, but who were poor and hard-working, that it was a great hardship that they should have to pay expenses of worship for those who had all the ability, but not the inclination, to pay for themselves. There were also Churchmen who felt dishonoured and degraded by the levying of compulsory rates. He mentioned Lord Stanley in support of his argument, that noble lord having declared himself for the total abolition of Church-rates, not as a question of party or expediency, but of justice and right. The principles of Church-rates had been virtually condemned by the House of Commons, as inequitable, impolitic and inexpedient; many thought it unrighteous, and he thought it irreligious, and in antagonism with the precepts and practice of Christianity. He wished to induce them to make a voluntary rate; if they valued the peace of the parish and the safety of their Church, he recommended them not to persist in the habit of compulsory taxation, else there would be a broadcast of knowledge as to the legal side of the question throughout the land, which would arouse such an amount of opposition as, perhaps, they would hardly be prepared to encounter. He hoped the meeting would adopt his recommendation.

On a division there was a slight majority in favour of the rate. A poll was demanded, which took place on Friday week. The numbers were declared to be—For the rate, 220; against, 173; leaving a majority of 47 in favour of the rate. The Rev. J. J. Waite, who had been in the vestry the whole of the day, then addressed the meeting.

He had attended the vestry to-day with a determination to faithfully discharge his duty. He had asked no one to vote for the rate, neither had he asked any one to vote against it. But he was much disappointed in the class of Churchmen who had come forward to enforce a compulsory rate, and he assured them that ere long there would be such a stand made against compulsory rates—not by Dissenters—not by liberal Churchmen—but by—he regretted to say it—a large portion of the community who attended no place of worship—a body of men, many of whom were intelligent, skilful men, and who composed the sinews of the country—the artisans, the mechanic, and the skilled labourer. These men were having placed in their hands a book published by the Society for the Liberation of Religion, from which they would learn the hardship and injustice to which they were subjected by compulsory Church-rates; and as there was a very defective state of knowledge in this city—he spoke from what he had heard in the vestry during the day respecting Church-rates—it would be his duty to go on and let in the light, and instruct the ratepayers. As opportunity might offer, he should constantly offer opposition to these rates, year after year, if spared. In large towns they had no Church-rates. The rev. speaker said he had strong grounds to believe that the rate was illegal, that the proceedings of yesterday were irregular and illegal, as were also those of to-day; and he should take steps to obtain the highest legal opinion on the subject. (Applause.)

The Rev. Chairman said his own views were, that he deplored meeting and discussing on the subject of Church-rates; it was a matter that should be settled



effected without local action, and yet half-a-dozen gentlemen in each borough would find little difficulty in finding a few agents and circulating petitions, as well as in raising the requisite funds.

The Hackney Local Committee have taken an empty house as their head-quarters, raised a fund, placarded the neighbourhood with a petition, and made preliminary arrangements for a meeting. At Kingsland, also, some friends supply petitions to all who need them. What is wanted is the adoption of similar measures for the rest of the Tower Hamlets—for Southwark, Westminster, Lambeth, Greenwich, and Woolwich.

Shop-window petitions, as well as bills merely announcing that petitions lie within for signature, are now ready, and may be had of the Liberation Society, who will supply with petitions any shop-keeper who is known to be willing to make use of them. We subjoin a copy of one of them:—

#### ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Because the clergy have succeeded in obtaining a number of petitions against abolition, signed, on an average, by only thirty persons each, it has been declared that public opinion is no longer opposed to the levying of Church-rates! There is only one way of meeting such bold mis-statements, and that is, by pouring in petitions to Parliament in support of Sir John Trelawny's bill. It has been repeatedly sanctioned by the House of Commons, and is the only measure which will put an end to an agitation of more than a quarter of a century's duration. All classes are interested in the settlement of the question; and an emphatic expression of the popular will, at the present crisis, will make a compromise impossible, and secure the triumph of total and unconditional abolition!

#### Petition to Parliament.

To the Honourable the Commons, &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned, &c.  
Sheweth,—

That your petitioners think it wrong to levy taxes for the support of religion, which, in their opinion, should be maintained by means of willing offerings.

That Church-rates have caused more dissension in the parishes generally than any other public question.

That they have been already abolished in many parishes, and that opposition to them is increasing from year to year.

That your petitioners think it anomalous and unjust that the inhabitants of certain parishes should be forced to pay a tax from which other parishes have become exempt; and respectfully submit that the Legislature should interpose for the protection of minorities, in the only practicable way, by the general abolition of the impost.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that a bill for the entire abolition of Church-rates may speedily become law.

Step in and sign!

#### THE TOWNS.

The Bristol Committee are exerting themselves admirably. The city petition is being worked at five different points, and will be numerous signed. The congregations in and around the city have been supplied with eighty petitions. From Wakefield and the neighbourhood will come petitions from every Methodist Free Church and Primitive Methodist Church in the circuit, as well as from other bodies; so that there will be at least forty petitions. At Worcester, they hope to obtain a good number from both the town and neighbourhood. At St. Helens, they are "going on busily." From Cambridge, it is proposed to send a petition into every parish in the county. At Hereford also, a committee is communicating with all the parishes in the county—an excellent plan. The Liverpool Committee is offering assistance to all parties in and around the town. The Halifax Committee have supplied all the congregations. "You may rely on this district being pretty well looked after," is the report from Norwich. Coventry will have petitions from all the congregations, and from a town's meeting to be held next week. A Hailey letter says, "We shall meet here in a few days, and I trust work well." Our Crewe correspondent acquaints us that six congregations there are petitioning, and that the Roman Catholics are petitioning. The secretary of the Newcastle Religious Freedom Society says that that body is moving, and that he hopes the petitions will be numerous. A Leek friend says he is seeing all the heads of parties, who he hopes will do their duty. "We are at work here," says a Lincoln letter. At Boston, a meeting of the Nonconformist Association was to be held last night. The announcement of the meeting concludes thus:—

People of Boston!—You have triumphantly achieved for yourselves deliverance from ecclesiastical taxation, and have also furnished a striking proof of the superiority of the voluntary over the compulsory method of maintaining the edifices and services of religion; let your sympathy now be extended to those who are still fighting the battle of spiritual freedom.

A Margate correspondent has invited several gentlemen to meet for the purpose of getting up petitions. At Falmouth they hope to get a response. From Bitton, near Bristol, ten petitions have been sent up with 1,350 signatures. They are stirring also at Windsor and Banbury, Oswestry, Machynleth, Warminster, Bungay, and other places. Sherborne and

Twickenham have sent their petitions, and several are to come from Bala.

#### THE SMALLER TOWNS AND THE VILLAGES.

An Ashford letter says, a committee is forming to obtain petitions from all round that place, and twenty-four are prepared from different parishes. One from Chudleigh, Devon, says:—"Our friends in our villages are fully alive to the matter." A Rochester friend says that a dozen petitions will go from thence, and he adds the expression of a hope that there is every probability "that the antediluvians of the House will have to endure a second deluge." From another Kentish town (Faversham) there will come petitions from the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Episcopalians! At Sittingbourne, also, they are doing "all they can." At Chilton, Brill, Oakly Boarstal, Long Crendon, Thame and Chinor, the petitioning is going forward. At Bluntisham and the neighbouring villages several pretty-numerously signed petitions are ready. At Kelvedon, three or four mean to "do what they can." Several petitions will come from the neighbourhood of Romsey. At Brixham, Devon, there will be a Wesleyan as well as other petitions. A Cardigan correspondent says, "We are moving here in earnest. I think we shall get up a much greater number of petitions than we have ever done before. A local committee is formed." At Plaswyd, near Pillheli, the inhabitants are very willing to sign, and arrangements for operating upon the neighbourhood are suggested, and will probably be acted on. A friend at Flint has no doubt that the petitions will be extensively signed. The St. Helens committee are quite alive to the subject. A Welsh agent writes, "We shall pour in immense numbers from Wales." "We are very busy in this quarter," writes a Bonsall (Derbyshire) friend. "I wrote sixteen petitions yesterday, and we began in eight villages." The Hadleigh Anti-Church-rate committee have already sent up seventeen petitions, with more than 100 signatures to each; but, says our informant, "the weight must come from the large towns. You must keep them awake." At Bradninch, Devon, a friend has forwarded petitions to neighbouring places, and is anxious to do more. He also warns us against an inactive friend elsewhere and gives us a good name instead.

#### THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have not heard of much being done in this great district to prepare petitions in favour of abolition. Surely, now that Church-rates have almost disappeared from the borough, Dissenters will not shrink from helping their brethren to get rid of them elsewhere by an effectual Legislative enactment. There may be obstacles in some cases to Congregational petitions, arising from the State-Church sympathies of some ministers, and the crotchets of others. But why should not earnest abolitionists among the laity take the matter in hand? Let a few of those Dissenters who are accustomed to take an active part in elections meet together, or send their names to the Liberation Society, and means might soon be found of organising a committee. Finsbury ought to place in the hands of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., a monster petition, with at least 5,000 signatures, or still better, twenty petitions, with 250 signatures each, praying for the unconditional abolition of Church-rates. I believe that the work might be done by the judicious expenditure of some ten pounds in providing the requisite machinery. Those who cannot afford the time might at least contribute towards the expense.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A FINSBURY ELECTOR.

March 5, 1860.

#### THE METHODISTS.

THE WESLEYANS.—As it is impossible to put any machinery in motion for obtaining petitions from the numerous members of the Conference Methodists, we can only advise our friends to induce members of that body who are opposed to Church-rates, and there are many such—to urge the adoption of distinctive petitions where a sufficient number of signatures can be obtained, or the signing of a general petition. The following is an extract from an excellent letter signed "A Member of the Old Body," which appears in the *Wesleyan Times*:—

It is especially necessary that every branch of the great Wesleyan family should at the present juncture take a part in this movement. The Rev. G. Osborn, of the Wesleyan Mission House, was examined last July before the Duke of Marlborough's Committee, and gave his evidence in favour of the continuance of the rates. The rate party, not caring to observe that Mr. Osborn only represented his own individual opinions and impressions, and that those opinions and impressions, if of any value at all, were only so far as the old Wesleyan body is concerned, have availed themselves of his evidence, and roundly stated in the House of Commons that "the Wesleyans care nothing about the abolition of Church-rates." Now, as "the Wesleyans" comprehend so large a portion of the religious community, such a statement could not fail to exert an unjust and prejudicial effect on the votes of waverers. There are about 500,000 Wesleyan communicants in the country. 200,000 of these belong to the various offshoots from the old body. Let every congregation of these, then,

send a petition, that the House of Commons and the country may know that the Wesleyans do care about the abolition of so unjust and unrighteous an impost. And let me remind the Wesleyans of all shades that they have nothing to hope for from the Establishment. During the last ten or twenty years there has existed a combined and wide-spread determination on the part of the bulk of the clergy to do all they can, by fair means and foul, to uproot Dissent, and especially that particular form of Dissent called Methodism (I speak from a knowledge of facts); and the old body, which has ever shown itself so ready to screen the Establishment and bolster up its claims, has come in for the largest share of this clerical persecution and abuse. And who pities her? Let every Methodist, then, arise and do what he can to deprive his enemies of a power they have no right to possess, and which is so often used to his own disadvantage and annoyance.

NEW CONNEXION.—We are glad to learn that this influential branch of the Methodist family is in motion. A circular from the officials of the denomination has been sent to every minister, in which they are strongly urged to activity. The following is an extract:—"We advise our own Connexion to do its duty promptly, vigorously, and unanimously. Let petitions go forth immediately from every congregation to both Houses of Parliament, and let them be confided to those members of the Legislature who will both present them and concur in their prayer. Action now, if united, prompt, and general, will probably decide the issue. But no time should be lost. We earnestly recommend that the subject be at once laid before each leaders' meeting, and that a committee be appointed to carry the object into effect. We need scarcely say that the unanimity and effectiveness of our Connexional action will greatly depend on the influence of our ministers. Permit us, therefore, dear brethren, to solicit your cordial and active co-operation in this movement."

THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—A circular, bearing the signature of the Rev. John Thorne, Shebbear, Devon, has been sent to the ministers of this denomination, pointing out that it is especially desirable to petition for the total abolition of Church-rates in consequence of the gross misrepresentation that none of the Methodist sects are opposed to that impost, and because the members of this district reside chiefly in rural parishes. One clause in the proposed form of petition is worth quoting as a hint to other Dissenters:—"That within the jurisdiction of the aforesaid quarterly meeting there are . . . chapels erected and maintained by voluntary subscriptions; and that the religious body, of which these . . . congregations are a part, have 453 chapels in England and Wales, erected and maintained by voluntary subscriptions. That your petitioners would represent to your honourable [or right honourable] House that it is unjust to compel them to contribute towards the maintenance of any other place of religious worship."

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The number of petitions presented to the House of Commons in favour of the abolition of Church-rates up to the 23rd ult. was fifteen, with 512 signatures. The following are the places and bodies that have since petitioned:—Bethesda Chapel (Baptist), Haverfordwest; Wilsden; Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society; Puncteston (Baptist); Broad Haven; Beulah; Blaerconin; Students, Cheshunt College; Sutcombe; Milton-Damerell; Bradford (Devon); Bradworthy; Yatradygnlais; Tabernacle Chapel (Independent), Haverfordwest; Ripley (Baptist); Ripley (Primitive Methodist); Stowmarket; Kersey (Independent); Clarsfield (Baptist); Monks Eleigh (Independent); Hadleigh Heath (Baptist); Bilderstone (Baptist); Shelley (Independent); Wattisham (Baptist); Fressingfield (Baptist); Hadleigh (Independent); Oulton (Independent); Hadleigh (Primitive Methodist); Laxfield (Baptist); Elmsett (Primitive Methodist); East Bergholt; Hadleigh (meeting); East Parade Chapel, Leeds; Merthyr Tydfil (Independent); R. Kirkman, L. Oxendon; Ffynonddrain, Carmarthen (Independent); Ripley (Wesleyan); Ripley (New Methodist Free Church); Truro. Total to Feb. 29, 56 petitions with 5,144 signatures, being an average of 92 each.

The number of petitions presented against abolition up to the 29th ult. had increased to 3,726 with 125,423 signatures, being an average of 34 to each.

A CAUTION.—A correspondent asks us if we know anything of a person who is not only canvassing for signatures to a Church-rate petition, but is also asking for subscriptions "to defray the expenses." We believe that one or two persons have for some time past been obtaining a living in this way, and it is very doubtful whether such petitions will ever be presented. As many petitions will be in circulation in London during the next fortnight, our friends had better exercise caution, which is the more necessary because it is the habit of the parties in question to obtain the signature before speaking about a subscription. We believe that the agents employed by the Liberation Society are furnished with a written authorisation, and are forbidden to receive money.

We believe that it may now be assumed that the Dissenting ministers throughout England and Wales have been supplied with circulars and forms of petitions. What is now required is the exertion of influence on the laity of the various congregations, that the ministry may be well backed in promoting petitioning, or that their lack of service may be supplied, if they decline, or neglect, to act.

It will probably very much facilitate canvassing for signatures to general petitions, as well as in some other cases, if the petition to the Lords is dispensed with. As a successful demonstration in the Com-



mons will no doubt influence the Upper House we think that the presentation of a smaller number of petitions to the Peers than to the Commons will be immaterial.

We are glad to learn that some gentlemen who wish the Liberation Society to be well supported in the great efforts which it is now putting forth have forwarded special contributions to defray its extraordinary expenditure. Among those who have either done so or have intimated their intention to do so are, George Thomas, Esq., of Bristol, who gives 20l.; Joseph Sharples, Esq., of Hitchin, 10l.; Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, 5l.; Alfred Rosling, Esq., of Reigate, 2l.; Samuel Rosling, Esq., of Hemel Hempstead, 3l.; Deputy Pewtress, 1l.; M. Medwin, Esq., 1l. Although no formal appeal has been put out by the Executive, we have no doubt that they will carry on their work with greater confidence if they have the conviction that the good example thus set will be followed by others.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

(From the *Western Times*.)

The anti Church-rates have renewed the struggle for the abolition of the rate. The Archdeacons, by that movement which was inaugurated in Exeter, have impeded the abolition—but nothing more. The petitions of the pro-rates must be answered by a stronger battery of anti-rate petitions. In Exeter the opponents of the rate have got the signatures of many members of the Established Church to their petition for the abolition of the rate: conscientious Episcopalians do not wish to make a reluctant Dissenter contribute towards the repairs of their churches, the provision for the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the washing of the surplice, and the bell rope, which performs so important a part in summoning the worshippers to their devotions. If the Archdeacons were wise they would gladly give up the rate to avoid contention. But the reckless spirit in which they hold on by the rate, and the daring way in which fanatical men, like Sir John Coleridge, misstate the law in order to find an honest-looking excuse for persecuting the Dissenters with the rate—all this shows the Church itself is doomed, and that unwise guardians of its interest are permitted by Providence in order to hasten that change, which will hurl it from its proud pre-eminence.

(From the *Suffolk Chronicle*.)

It is next to certain that the bill will pass through the Commons, and go up to the Lords. Everybody knows that the Peers are celebrated for their obstinacy and their adherence to the abuses of the Established Church; and in addition to them, there are those indispensable pillars to both Church and State—the Bishops. Their prejudice and interests have to be overcome. The Bishop of Exeter will, doubtless, send the anti-rate party to an unpleasant place—too unpleasant to be mentioned to ears polite; and on this question the Bishops will, probably, be agreed amongst themselves. This renders it all the more important that the opponents of the invidious and rapacious exactions should enlighten their lordships as to the opinion of the country. There is no time to be lost. Now or never is the battle to be fought. Never have the friends of the rate made such efforts in its favour—let us hope the result will be, never have they been more signally defeated. One strenuous effort, and the battle will be won. On, then, friends of religious liberty, and show that, with a good cause, you know how to conquer!

(From the *Hants Independent*.)

A strong effort is now being made to counteract the effect of the numerous petitions in favour of Church-rates by getting up petitions against them. . . . Little doubt can be entertained that the House of Commons will, this session, send the Abolition Bill to the Lords; and, as the Lords will thus have to deal with the matter, it seems all the more important that their lordships should be enlightened as to the real opinion of the country. Petitions should, therefore, be sent to the House of Lords as well.

(From the *Bucks Advertiser*.)

The Lords' Committee on Church-rates have made their report, and a curious report it is. Their lordships would give Dissenters an exemption they never asked for, and would modify the relations of parish and district churches; but otherwise they would make no further change than to grant fresh powers for enforcing the rate, in the same way as poor-rates, with an appeal to Quarter Sessions. The petitioning movement now going on will, we trust, show the falsehood of the allegation that abolition "is not universally called for by Dissenters," at any rate.

#### CHURCH-RATES.—REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is the report of the select committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and levying of Church-rates:—

The committee have met, and considered the subject-matter referred to them, and have examined several witnesses in relation thereto.

1. It appears from the evidence that "by the common law, that is to say, by immemorial usage in this country, the parishioners are bound to repair the church, and to provide everything that is necessary for the decent performance of divine service," and that for the attainment of these objects recourse has from very ancient times been had to a system of parochial assessment, which assessment is still maintained in the great majority of parishes throughout the country.

2. By the judgment of the House of Lords, in the Braintree case, the law has been declared to be, that the Church-rate is only assessable on the rate-payers by the vote of the majority of the vestry, and it appears in evidence, that for the neglect to vote a rate there is no penalty at common law.

3. Therefore, in some places no rate is made, and in some, though made, it is not enforced against those who refuse to pay.

4. Where a Church-rate has been refused, or has not been assessed, it has generally been attributable to one or other of the following causes—viz:—

"I. The abuse of the rate, in its assessment for,

and application to, improper objects, or in excessive charges.

"II. The assessment of new parishes and districts having churches of their own to the rate of the mother church.

"III. The unwillingness of churchwardens to propose a rate, the collection of which might be rendered difficult or impossible, by the uncertainty and inefficiency of the law.

"IV. Local causes of irritation unconnected with the rates.

"V. The opinion entertained against Church-rates by certain classes of Dissenters on religious or political grounds."

5. A great obstacle to the enforcement of a rate when made is, that a ratepayer summoned before the petty sessions for non-payment may then proceed to dispute the validity of the rate or his own liability (53 Geo. III., c. 127, s. 7); that thereupon the justices might forbear to give judgment, and the churchwardens can only proceed in the ecclesiastical court.

6. The entire abolition of the Church-rate is opposed to the general feeling of members of the Church, is not universally called for by Dissenters of various denominations, and especially not by that large and influential body the Wesleyan Methodists, and would in the case of a great number of parishes, be attended with serious and prejudicial consequences, by restricting the existing means for the repair and maintenance of the parish church, by greatly increasing the labour and responsibility of the clergyman, and otherwise materially impeding the ministrations of the church in those parishes.

7. Viewing the grounds of objection to the payment of Church-rates as well as the impediments which exist to their collection, it is expedient to alter the law in the following respects:—

"I. That for the future, persons desirous of being exempted from contributing to the Church-rate, in any parish, may give yearly notice to that effect to the churchwardens prior to the meeting of any vestry for the purpose of making a Church-rate; and that such persons shall not be entitled to attend any such vestry, or to vote upon the making or application of such rate, or to act as churchwardens in any matter relating to the church, or to retain any seat appropriated to them in the church during the term of such exemption.

"II. That the rate, when voted by the vestry, shall be levied upon all persons liable to it who have not given such notice.

"III. That the items for which a rate may be made shall be definitively declared by law.

"IV. That the ratepayers in any new parish or district shall be rateable for the purposes of their own church and for no other.

"V. That there shall be the same powers for the recovery of Church-rates as exist for the recovery of poor-rates, and in case of objection to the validity of the rate, an appeal shall lie to the general quarter sessions, and that the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in such matters shall cease."

8. The principle of assessing the owner instead of the occupier to the Church-rate is well deserving the serious consideration of Parliament in any future legislation on this subject.

And the committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them, together with an appendix, to be laid before your lordships.

#### THE ANNUITY-TAX.

On Friday a special general meeting of the Merchant Company was held in their hall, Hunter-square, for the purpose of considering the Lord Advocate's Annuity-tax Bill, Charles Cowan, Esq., master of the company, presiding. Sir W. Johnston moved a resolution to accept the bill. Mr. Robert Chambers seconded the resolution. Mr. Hugh Rose having presented the details of a scheme which he thought would constitute the basis of a satisfactory settlement, moved that the Merchant Company should petition against the second reading of the Lord Advocate's Annuity-tax Bill. Mr. Blyth seconded the amendment, and, after a discussion in which Mr. Duncan McLaren, the Dean of Guild, and other gentlemen took part, a vote was taken, when Mr. Rose's amendment to petition against the bill was carried by thirty-seven to thirty-one.

There has also been a meeting of the writers to the signet on the subject. After considerable discussion, a motion to oppose the bill was met by an amendment, that the society would not allow the maintenance of its privileges to stand in the way of a settlement of the matter, and the latter was carried by forty-four to thirty-one.

A public meeting of the 10th, 11th, and 12th wards of the city of Edinburgh was held on Tuesday night in Buccleuch-street Hall, for the purpose of considering the Lord Advocate's Annuity-tax Bill. Councillor Jamieson occupied the chair. Capt. Peat, seconded by Mr. Dickson, moved,—

That the provisions in the bill by which it was proposed to levy in perpetuity the sum of £5000, in addition to the police taxation is an indirect method of extending the tax over the southern districts, and is a violation of the agreement by which these districts were added to the Municipality Act in 1856 last, and is, moreover, injurious to itself.

The motion was carried. It was then agreed to petition against the bill, and Captain Peat was appointed to go to London as a deputation to support the petition.

The *Edinburgh News* of Saturday says:—"In the beginning of the week, deputations from the Town Council, from the Inhabitants Committee, and from the Southern Districts, proceeded to London to give every opposition possible to the Annuity-tax Perpetuation Bill. Mr. Black it was found had become very obstinate in his own extraordinary views, but the help which the deputations vainly expected to receive from their own members they fortunately obtained elsewhere. Mr. Caird, the able member for the Stirling burghs, is to lead off the opposition, and he will present a petition signed by 10,160 of the inhabitants of Edinburgh against the bill. [Since presented.] This is exclusive of the petitions from the public meeting in Queen-street

Hall, of the Southern Districts, and of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bright, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Crum Ewing, and others will support Mr. Caird. If the opposition is unsuccessful, it is clear that success will not bring much credit to the Government, and will certainly end the Parliamentary career, so far as regards Edinburgh, of the author of the bill, and his colleague."

The Lord Advocate's Bill could not be brought on on Friday, and is now postponed till next Wednesday, if indeed it then comes on for second reading.

A CHURCH DIGNITARY AND CHURCH-RATES.—The Dean of Chichester, it is said, has refused to sign a petition which has been got up in that city in favour of the maintenance of Church-rates.

CHURCH-RATES.—THE SCHEME OF THE LORDS' COMMITTEE.—If the problem simply were how to levy the rate in a more general and efficient manner, their recommendations might be of some service. But at this time of day, when it has been condemned over and over again, and the most experienced statesmen have given up all thought of retaining it, such suggestions are irrelevant. They do not touch the practical question at issue. After reading the report, all wonder at the peers being so obstinately opposed to the feeling of the country on the subject ceases. It is perfectly clear that they do not yet understand what that feeling is. This unconscious confession of ignorance will, however, probably lead to, at all events, a partial enlightenment. Ignorance as to the feeling of the country on the subject of Church-rates must to a great extent be wilful.—*Daily News*. The whole scheme is too late. It will be rejected with scorn.—*Leeds Mercury*.

CHURCH-RATES AT HEREFORD.—At a recent meeting of the parish of All Saints, a rate of 1½d. in the pound was proposed. Mr. G. Davison proposed, and Mr. Gammage seconded, the following amendment:—

That since there are many persons in the parish who conscientiously object to the compulsory payment of Church-rates, it is the opinion of this meeting that, to preserve the peace of the parish, the sum required this year for maintaining the worship of God in the parish church, and for the repairs necessary for the support of the building, be raised by voluntary contribution.

The Rev. J. J. Waite spoke at some length in support of the amendment.

He believed it would be better for the peace of the parish, for the good condition of society, and the welfare of the country at large, if no law existed in our statute-book unequal in its bearing on all classes. This was not simply a Dissenting question nor simply a Church question, for on one side at least both Churchmen and Dissenters were found. The Dissenters thought it very hard that those who called themselves the wealthiest portion of the community, who have a monopoly of ecclesiastical revenues, and who have their places of worship rent-free, cannot pay the expenses of their own religious worship. (Cheers.) It was said by some who unhappily did not perhaps go to any place of worship, but who were poor and hard-working, that it was a great hardship that they should have to pay expenses of worship for those who had all the ability, but not the inclination, to pay for themselves. There were also Churchmen who felt dishonoured and degraded by the levying of compulsory rates. He mentioned Lord Stanley in support of his argument, that noble lord having declared himself for the total abolition of Church-rates, not as a question of party or expediency, but of justice and right. The principles of Church-rates had been virtually condemned by the House of Commons, as inequitable, impolitic and inexpedient; many thought it unrighteous, and he thought it irreligious, and in antagonism with the precepts and practice of Christianity. He wished to induce them to make a voluntary rate; if they valued the peace of the parish and the safety of their Church, he recommended them not to persist in the habit of compulsory taxation, else there would be a broadcast of knowledge as to the legal side of the question throughout the land, which would arouse such an amount of opposition as, perhaps, they would hardly be prepared to encounter. He hoped the meeting would adopt his recommendation.

On a division there was a slight majority in favour of the rate. A poll was demanded, which took place on Friday week. The numbers were declared to be—For the rate, 220; against, 173; leaving a majority of 47 in favour of the rate. The Rev. J. J. Waite, who had been in the vestry the whole of the day, then addressed the meeting.

He had attended the vestry to-day with a determination to faithfully discharge his duty. He had asked no one to vote for the rate, neither had he asked any one to vote against it. But he was much disappointed in the class of Churchmen who had come forward to enforce a compulsory rate, and he assured them that ere long there would be such a stand made against compulsory rates—not by Dissenters—not by liberal Churchmen—but by—he regretted to say it—a large portion of the community who attended no place of worship—a body of men, many of whom were intelligent, skilful men, and who composed the sinews of the country—the artisan, the mechanic, and the skilled labourer. These men were having placed in their hands a book published by the Society for the Liberation of Religion, from which they would learn the hardship and injustice to which they were subjected by compulsory Church-rates; and as there was a very defective state of knowledge in this city—he spoke from what he had heard in the vestry during the day respecting Church-rates—it would be his duty to go on and let in the light, and instruct the ratepayers. As opportunity might offer, he should constantly offer opposition to these rates, year after year, if spared. In large towns they had no Church-rates. The rev. speaker said he had strong grounds to believe that the rate was illegal, that the proceedings of yesterday were irregular and illegal, as were also those of to-day; and he should take steps to obtain the highest legal opinion on the subject. (Applause.)

The Rev. Chairman said his own views were, that he deplored meeting and discussing on the subject of Church-rates; it was a matter that should be settled



by the Legislature, and as it now stood, the present certainly was an unsatisfactory period for them to apply for a rate. He was satisfied that many who had voted for the rate did so believing that they would shortly be relieved altogether from payment of these rates. The voluntary principle he held to be one most dear to the Church, and which would strengthen its hands, but if Church and State were separated, it would weaken the strongest Nonconformist bodies; and rather than take a voluntary rate, he would again act as he had done this day. It is stated that, independent of the result of the poll, the rate is illegal for two reasons. Previous to the chairman putting the resolution to the meeting, Mr. W. Jones handed him in a protest against the estimate. And further, no minute was entered in the parish book at the close of the proceedings, nor was the book signed, as it should have been, by the chairman, churchwardens, overseers, or by any of the parishioners. It should be further noted that the rate was not put to the meeting, which was merely asked to vote on the amendment. As that amendment has been rejected on a poll, the matter is still open.

**PUTTING A GOOD FACE ON THE MATTER.**—Under a voluntary system the strength of the Church of England would, we believe, be greatly augmented. Whether national religion would be equally well maintained is a very different question. —*Guardian.*

**SCOTCH EDUCATION COMMISSION.**—We have already noticed a report that the Government have determined to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of education in Scotland. In the meantime, it is certain that the capitation grants, which were to be extended to Scotland this spring, are to be suspended till the result of the Commission be known.

**EX-CANON WODEHOUSE AND THE PRAYER-BOOK.**—It ought not to escape notice that the Establishment journals have taken either no notice, or the slightest notice, of the resignation by the Rev. Canon Wodehouse of his rectory, his canonry, and his bishop's chaplaincy, on the ground of his inability any longer to assent to what he conceives to be "the literal and established sense of our language, in the following parts of our Liturgy—namely, the damnable clauses of the Athanasian Creed, the Form of Absolution in the Visitation of the Sick, the words used at the Imposition of Hands in the Ordination of Priests, and the corresponding Form in the Consecration of Bishops." We do not wonder at the silence of the *Record* and its generally busy correspondents. Mr. Wodehouse's case cannot be a peculiar one, and there are only two alternatives—the following of his example, or the smothering of troublesome scruples on the subject. Yet 7,000 of the clergy have protested against any alteration in the Prayer-book; and Dr. Jelf hints that we may have a revision of the Rubrics and Liturgy fifty years hence, but that both a want of intelligence and party spirit prevent it now! —*The Liberator.*

**THE NEW STATUTES OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.**—The statutes of St. John's College, as framed by the University Commissioners, have within the last few days received the final sanction of the Queen in Council. We give a brief outline of the changes which result from these enactments, and which will come into immediate operation. There are to be fifty-six fellowships, all on the same footing, open to all the Queen's subjects, wherever born, without any appropriation or restriction. There are no by-fellowships. There are sixty Foundation Scholarships of 50*l.* per annum each, similarly open to all the Queen's subjects. There are also eight minor scholarships, tenable for two years, or until election to a Foundation Scholarship, which are to be open to the competition of all students in the University at the commencement of their residence. Besides the above encouragement to students in the way of unrestricted competition, 900*l.* a-year will be placed at the disposal of the Master and Senior Fellows for the assistance of the most deserving students, to be called "Wood's and Hart's Exhibitions," in the selection of whom the Board of Master and Seniors is directed to have regard to pecuniary circumstances, as well as to moral and intellectual qualifications. In regard to the bursarships no change in the recent practice of the College is directed to be made. There will further be a large number of valuable exhibitions attached by way of preference to certain schools in different parts of the country. The following are the schools which are interested in these minor foundations:—Shrewsbury, Westminster, Manchester, Hereford, Marlborough, Sedburgh, Bury St. Edmund's, Pocklington, Stamford, Exeter, Oakham, Uppingham, Durham, Peterborough, Oundle, Grantham, Sutton Valence; and in case of a vacancy of any scholarship or exhibition, limited, by way of preference, to candidates from any school, for which no candidate of sufficient merit shall offer himself, the Master and Seniors are empowered to throw the same open to general competition. —*Record.*

**ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE EAST AGAIN.**—A force of 250 policemen was present on Sunday last to keep order at St. George's-in-the-East. Notwithstanding their exertions, however, there were some serious disturbances in the afternoon, the result of which, unfortunately, will be to bring the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, into the police-court as defendant. The morning service was quiet. In the afternoon the Rev. Thomas Richardson, the newly-elected lecturer, preached a sermon, extremely moderate in tone and conciliatory in manner. As soon as it was over, a body of young men took possession of the choristers' seats, with a view to holding them against the clergy and choir at the evening service. Just upon six

o'clock, the rector, accompanied by several members of his choir, entered the church, and ordered them to leave, stating that he was legally the freeholder of the church, and that no one had a right to be there without his permission. The persons thus addressed refused to move, when Mr. King took one of them by the collar and dragged him off the seat; another person then seized him and dragged him to the vestry-room, where he was locked up as a prisoner. A similar operation was performed upon a second man, then upon a boy; while a young man named Littlejohn, the son of a vestryman, was so roughly handled by the rector that his clothes were torn. While this fracas was going on, several policemen were in the church, but in answer to appeals made to them they stated that they had no authority to interfere, but, at the same time, they intimated that if either of the persons thus assaulted would give Mr. King into custody they should consider themselves bound to take the charge. Five or six of these persons declined to do this, preferring an application to the magistrate for summonses against the rev. rector. The evening service was peaceable. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. J. Le Gayt, M.A., incumbent of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington. After the rector and his friends had retired the people struck up the Doxology, and the organist, with capital tact, helped them out, and thus prevented any disturbance.

**PROTESTANTISM IN TUSCANY.**—The *Times* correspondent at Florence states that M. Cocorda, a Waldensian, has a little congregation meeting regularly in the chapel of the Free Church of Scotland. There is also a Waldensian school, kept by M. Ancona, a convert from Roman Catholicism. M. Ribetti, a Vaudois pastor, preaches at Pisa. He adds:—

The little Evangelical community in Piazza Barbano has already given symptoms of schism and secession. That those good brethren would endure no priesthood under any disguise I had already told you, but it is now apparent that they will submit to no government whatever, and the chapel or congregation is such a perfectly headless body that when the police have any ordonnance to convey to it they find nowhere either elders or wardens to communicate with. The carpenter, Barsali, wished to put an end to this dangerous anarchy, and moved for the election of a board of guardians simply to conduct the temporal business of the brotherhood; he was, however, overruled by a vast majority of the congregation; high words were spoken, and an open quarrel was only avoided by the withdrawal of the good Barsali, and those who seconded his proposition.

**MAJOR AND MINOR EXCOMMUNICATIONS.**—As it is seriously the question of launching the thunders of the Church against the King of Sardinia if he should proclaim the incorporation of the Romagna, it may not be out of place to give the Bishop of Segur's definition of the difference between the minor and major excommunication. In the one case the name of the person excommunicated is not publicly mentioned; in the other it is made known to the world. A person who is under the ban major is forbidden to enter a church, and if he does so the sacred edifice is desecrated, and cannot be used for sacred purposes until the ceremony of re-consecration has been performed by the bishop. A monarch who dies while under the anathema of the Church cannot be buried in consecrated ground, and his name cannot be inserted in the Liturgy. The minor interdict can be removed by a common priest, but the heavier ban can only be taken off by the Pope or his legate.

**MONEY PAID FOR THE SUPPORT OF HINDOO SHRINES.**—A return has just been made of all sums paid to Hindoo or Mohammedan shrines, or in any way in honour or support of the religion or of religious institutions of the native inhabitants of India, which were collected or disbursed by the agency of the East India Company's servants during the year 1857. These returns are contained in eleven reports on the subject from the Governments of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Fort St. George, Bombay, the Punjab, Oude, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Mysore, Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces. These returns are of a kind impossible to summarise, and we can only mention that in some cases the annual sums paid to religious institutions are thousands of rupees) but that these are comparatively rare.

### Religious Intelligence.

**THE SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE THEATRES.**—The Standard Theatre is situated in the midst of the dense population of Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, and Spitalfields. The preacher of Sunday evening was the Rev. H. D. Northrop, of New York, a very youthful-looking minister, but gifted with a strong voice and fluent though simple eloquence. Every part of the theatre was thronged with an audience, exceedingly miscellaneous indeed, but comprising a large proportion of the lowest classes, male and female. The gallery was filled with the boys popularly known as street Arabs. During the time of the assembling of the congregation hats were worn, and there was a general hum of lively conversation indicating how little these people were accustomed to the proprieties of a place of worship. The preacher having taken his place at a table on the stage, the service was commenced with a hymn given out by Mr. R. N. Fowler, the banker, and we (*Record*) observed that the singing was very general. The Rev. W. Owen then read Matt. xix. 13–20, after which, Mr. Northrop offered prayer, during which there was a silence the more marked because some noise disturbed the previous reading of the Scriptures. Another hymn having been sung, the rev. gentleman announced his text, Rev. iii. 20, "Behold I stand at

the door and knock," &c. The people listened for an hour with rapt attention. The service concluded with a hymn, short prayer, and the benediction. It is worthy of note that the printed hymns circulated among the people are followed by a list of clergymen, ministers, and City missionaries, in the neighbourhood, who, it is stated, "will be happy to see persons desirous of further religious instruction." At the Garrick Theatre, the afternoon service was performed by the Rev. J. Patteson, M.A., rector of Christ Church, Spitalfields; and that in the evening by the Rev. G. C. Bellows, minister of Maize-hill Chapel, Greenwich. At Sadler's Wells Theatre there were two services. The afternoon service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A.; and that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. M'Lean, of Pennsylvania, United States. At the Victoria Theatre, which was densely crowded, the afternoon sermon was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., minister of Surrey Chapel; and in the evening by the Rev. J. M'Connell Hussey, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Brixton. At the Pavilion Theatre the preacher was the Rev. Charles Stovel, minister of Commercial-street Chapel. At the Britannia Theatre the Rev. W. Chalmers was the preacher. Two laymen preached at St. James's Hall—Mr. Reginald Radcliffe in the morning, and Mr. Brownlow North in the evening.

**SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.**—On Wednesday morning at ten o'clock there assembled in the Jubilee Building of the Sunday-school Union, several hundreds of superintendents and teachers of Sunday-schools situate in the counties around the metropolis, upon the invitation of the committee of the Union, "For the Consideration of Practical Subjects connected with the Extension and Improvement of Sunday-schools." At the morning conference Mr. W. H. Watson presided, and introduced the first subject for discussion: "The Advantages of Local Unions, and how to establish and sustain them," which gave rise to an animated conversation, and the expression of a strong and unanimous opinion that such Unions, especially if affiliated with the parent Union in London, would be of very great practical utility to teachers, and operate to the promotion of a spirit of Christian union. Mr. Collins introduced the next subject—"Sunday-school Management," in a written essay which called forth the warm commendations of succeeding speakers. Mr. W. H. Groser opened up the next topic—"Our Scholars' Reading; what it is, and what it should be," which embraced the whole question of the periodical literature of the day. The general opinion seemed to be, that if plans were devised for supplying the scholars with the Union and other magazines, manifold the present number might easily be circulated, to the manifest advantage of the children and young people who now to a large extent read purely secular, if not positively irreligious publications. The Conference then adjourned to dinner. Mr. Alderman Challis took the chair, and Mr. Charles Reed in an interesting speech introduced the first subject for discussion, "The Qualifications and Duties of the Sunday-school Teacher." Of the qualifications announced, personal piety was mentioned as the chief, and this led to a good deal of conversation as to whether persons should be allowed to become Sunday-school teachers who are not decided Christians. Several speakers contended that if persons applying to be admitted as teachers were seniors and well conducted, they should not be rejected because they were not church-members. Mr. Tresidder read an essay "On the Religious Influence of the Sunday-school, and How it may be Increased," which led to a number of practical suggestions. After tea, the Conference again assembled, with Mr. W. Groser in the chair, who explained the nature and working of "Preparation and Training Classes," and was followed by Mr. Cuthbertson, who illustrated his observations by conducting a preparation class, and a model lesson was given by Mr. Brain. The remainder of the evening was spent in conference on the subject; and the proceedings closed, as each service was begun, with singing and prayer.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The directors have already made most of their arrangements for the May anniversary. The Rev. R. Balgarnie, of Scarborough, is to preach to the young at the Weigh-house Chapel, on Monday, May 7. The Wednesday morning sermon at Surrey Chapel will be preached by the Rev. Henry Allon, and the evening sermon at the Tabernacle by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The Earl of Shaftesbury will preside at the Exeter Hall meeting.

**PRIZE ESSAY ON REVIVALS.**—Two Manchester gentlemen have offered 100 guineas for the best, and fifty guineas for the second best, Essay on Revivals of Religion. The following gentlemen have consented to become adjudicators, viz., the Rev. R. Burgess, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's; the Rev. Charles Stovel, Baptist minister, London; the Rev. F. A. West, Wesleyan minister, London; the Rev. John Stoughton, Independent minister, Kensington, London; the Rev. W. Chalmers, M.A., minister of the Free Church of Scotland, London; George Smith, Esq., LL.D., F.A.S., of Camborne, Cornwall.

**ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTARY TEACHERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—A meeting of this association took place on Saturday, 25th ult., in the school-room of St. Thomas's-square Chapel, Hackney, when a lecture on "Simultaneous Reading" was delivered by Mr. G. White, of Abbey-street schools. The lecture was preceded by a practical exemplification of the method with a class of boys under Mr. White's own direction. After tea, in the commodious vestry, the plans propounded were freely discussed in their applicability to the requirements and improvement



of popular instruction. The secretary announced the names of several new members, and reported the association, which has but recently been formed, to be in an encouraging state of progress. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. W. Kirkus, LL.B., and proved an interesting and valuable source of intercourse. The society will hold its next gathering in April.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.**—We are happy to find that the appeal in aid of the Centenary Fund for enlarging this institution, has been so far successful as to warrant the committee in taking the contract, which they did a few weeks since, and the work has already commenced. The extension is to admit of 160 more orphans being received. We know no charity more worthy of support than this, and we heartily commend it to the notice of our friends. Only a few years ago, in 1847, the children (about 100, we believe) were removed from the school in the City-road to Haverstock-hill. Now some 250 are there maintained, and in a few years there will be 400. We can only say, Well done.

**ROYSTON, HERTS.**—The anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Henry Martin as minister of the church assembling in Kneeworth-street Chapel was held in the large room of the Institute on Tuesday evening, 20th February. The members of the church and congregation took tea together, and the meeting was full. It was resolved to build a minister's house, and subscriptions sufficient to meet half the cost were promised in the room. The foundation stone of the manse was laid on Thursday the 1st March, by Mr. W. Abbott, senior member of the congregation, amid a large circle of friends. Mr. Martin's Bible-classes presented him on the previous Tuesday with a handsome timepiece. His labours appear to have met with much acceptance and usefulness during the past year.

**VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.**—The first anniversary services in connexion with the Congregational church meeting for worship at the Literary Institution, were held on Sunday, Feb. 26th, when appropriate sermons were preached to large and attentive audiences—in the morning, by Rev. D. Robertson, who has laboured here since August last, with very evident and pleasing tokens of success; and in the evening, by Rev. D. Payne, of Cowes. The following day, upwards of 200 persons took tea together, the arrangements of which reflected the highest credit on those who undertook its management. This was succeeded by a public meeting, when nearly 400 persons were crowded into the room. Addresses were given by Rev. W. Jutsum (Wesleyan), D. Payne, and G. W. Conder (of Leeds), Messrs. Littlefield, Tomlins, and Tonkin. The children of the Sabbath-school were regaled with tea on Tuesday, thus terminating one of the most pleasing festivals ever held in Ventnor.—*From a Correspondent.*

**MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL, 1860.**—A circular has been issued, signed by Mr. A. Kinaird, M.P., and other gentlemen, in reference to this proposal. The circular states:—"Special invitations, guaranteeing their expenses, have been issued to a limited number of secretaries, missionaries, and others, many of whom have already intimated their concurrence in the conference, and intention to attend it, to meet at Hope Hall, 3, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Monday, the 19th of March, and confer together until the evening of Friday, the 23rd, when a public meeting will be held. Each day's conference will commence with one hour of united prayer. The discussions will be conversational, each introduced by a paper, or an address, not exceeding ten minutes in length." A programme is appended, "in order that experienced friends of the cause in different parts of the country may transmit any useful hints and suggestions to the address of Mr. Perkins, 30, Moorfields, Liverpool. These will be brought before the conference, and their substance embodied in the report, which it is hoped may be published before the May meetings. Such communications, as also the remarks of the gentlemen present at the conference, should be very brief, pithy, and to the point.

**THOMAS COOPER AT CARLISLE.**—During the present week Mr. Thomas Cooper has been delivering a course of five lectures in his new character as a converted sceptic. Many of our readers will remember him as a Chartist agitator, whose labours were rewarded by imprisonment, and as the friend and colleague of Holyoake in his crusade against the truths of Christianity. A change has now come over him, and he is labouring as zealously, and we believe sincerely, to establish the truth of Christianity, as he formerly did to disprove it. He is doing so by replying to the arguments which are advanced by the opponents of its truth, with whom he was connected. In his first lecture he gave an account of his own case, and the reasons for his conversion. This change seems to have been wrought in him by hard thinking and self-communion, which has thoroughly convinced him of the fallacy of his previous arguments against the belief in a future state. Mr. Cooper's style of lecturing is such as to secure the attention of his hearers throughout. He perambulates the platform coolly reasoning with himself, as it were, and now and then suddenly pauses, as if he had arrived at a conclusion, and satisfactorily solved the problem which he had been inwardly discussing. His reasoning is clear and conclusive, and by first reducing his proposition to the simplest form and discussing the arguments for and against in the simplest manner, he best suits a popular audience. Considering what he has been and what he now is, fully conversant with the arguments on both sides of his subject, he must be regarded as a valuable agent in the cause he has now

espoused. On Wednesday evening P. J. Dixon, Esq., occupied the chair, and on Thursday night the Dean, whose prosecution of Holyoake for lecturing freely on the subject of Christianity will be remembered, presided.—*Carlisle Journal.*

**THE CABMEN'S CLUB.**—The first annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday week evening, at the Stafford Rooms, Edgware-road, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. A considerable number of cabmen were present, but the ladies formed the preponderating element. The secretary read the report, which described the origin and design of the society, having for its object the elevation in the social scale of the cabmen, who as a class were much neglected. Seventy members immediately enrolled themselves. The room appropriated to their use in Bell-street contained a library of 250 volumes of a religious and moral character. A benefit society had also been established. It was also proposed to create a superannuation fund for the aged, incapacitated for labour. A registry for men unemployed was kept at the club, and through its means 150 men had obtained employment. A Bible-class had been established. The Sunday evening meetings were best appreciated by the cabmen and their wives; the average attendance had been seventy-two. The committee considered the results very satisfactory. The chairman said he was glad to see so many ladies present, but he had expected to see more cabmen there; he supposed, however, that they were the cabmen's families. (Laughter.) There was one very important fact deserving notice—that was, the statement of the Commissioners of Police that the number of forfeitures of licenses for misconduct had, during the past year, decreased one-half. (Applause.) This showed they had risen in the social scale. He believed that they laboured under many unjust imputations, and that much of the discourtesy of manner with which they were charged might be attributed to the domineering and overbearing spirit in which they were often treated by those who employed them. With one exception, he himself had never met with discourteous treatment. Their condition, intellectually and morally, was much improved, and he hoped that, seeing the progress they had already made, they would not relax in their efforts. He saw no reason that because their calling was humble it should not become honourable and consistent with domestic duties, and honour, and respectability. Lady Harriet Cholmondeley then presented to Mr. Bennett, the secretary, in a few appropriate words, a gold watch and a Bible, the gift of the cabmen of the club, as an acknowledgment of his exertions on their behalf. Lord Cholmondeley, the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting.

### Correspondence.

#### MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I take the liberty of drawing your earnest attention to the programme of a Missionary Conference about to be held at Liverpool, the members of which will include the secretaries of the Missionary Societies, several missionaries, civil and military officers from different parts of the world, as well as many of the most eminent ministers in Great Britain. It will begin on Monday the 19th inst., and conclude on Friday the 23rd with a public meeting in the largest hall in Liverpool, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury has consented to preside. Such an assembly, which will be quite a prominent feature in the history of missions, is well suited to discuss the very important subjects to be brought under consideration. Many useful suggestions and much valuable advice will be obtained as to the means to be employed for more effectively carrying on missionary operations abroad, and for infusing more of a missionary spirit amongst the professing Christians at home.

Will you kindly bring the subject before your readers, and entreat their prayers that the blessing of God may attend the deliberations of the Conference, so that his glory and the salvation of immortal souls may be promoted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
W. J. WINTERSGILL.  
5, Robert-street, Adelphi, March 5, 1860.

**THE NEWSPAPER PRESS ASSOCIATION AND THE PAPER-DUTY.**—A meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, in Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet-street; Mr. Ewart, M.P., in the chair. There were present also, among others, Mr. Robertson, M.P. for Berwickshire; Mr. Morris, M.P., Mr. D. N. Chambers, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Petter, Mr. Ireland, and Mr. Levy. The chairman opened the business of the day by stating that the object of the meeting was that of securing the clause in the Budget relating to the paper-duty, and organising an opposition to the amendments which were to be proposed. Mr. Francis, the secretary, having made a statement with reference to the progress and position of the association, Mr. Lucas proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting reiterates its often-expressed conviction that the Excise-duty on paper presses most severely on newspapers and literature generally, and particularly on elementary educational works, thereby checking the spread of political and general knowledge; that it places a most disastrous limit on numerous branches of commerce, and restrains to a highly injurious extent invention, enterprise, and the welfare of a large class of the community, and, learning with surprise, an opposition is likely to be made in the House of Commons to the wise and beneficial repeal of the paper-duty included in Mr. Gladstone's Budget, and adopted by her Majesty's Ministers, it expresses its determination to use the most strenuous efforts for the accomplishment of the object for which the association is formed.

A number of speeches were made in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday the House sat for a very short time. The Earl of Dudley (late Lord Ward) took the oath and his seat on his elevation to an earldom. Lord CHILMSFORD introduced a bill for altering and amending the law relating to the admission of attorneys and solicitors.

#### REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

On Friday, Viscount DUNGANNON presented a petition against the alteration of the Liturgy, from twenty-two clergymen in the rural deanery of Chester-le-street, in the county of Durham. He understood that the question would not be brought up for discussion till after Easter, in order to suit the convenience of the right reverend bench. He hoped their lordships, when it came before them, would give it careful consideration.

Lord Ebury expressed his opinion that the idea that any revision of the Liturgy would interfere with the unity of the Church was without foundation.

#### THE YEOMANRY.

In answer to the Earl of Powis, Earl De Grey and Earl RIFON said it was not intended to call out the Yeomanry Cavalry for training and exercise this year.

A discussion followed, in which the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Darley, the Earl of Warwick, and Viscount Dungannon took part, and urged the calling out of the force.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH urged that it would be better to make a reduction in the miscellaneous estimates, in which large sums were spent on croquet, and apply the money so saved to the making this force efficient.

He (the Earl of Ellenborough) did not think that a lowering of the franchise, which would naturally give a lower national representation, was likely to afford a remedy for that evil. If the Government would economise the expenditure of the revenue drawn from the people, they must firmly resolve, at any risk to themselves—and he believed they would be supported by the country—to cut down those scandals, which were overwhelming the State, giving us things we did not want, or ought not to desire under circumstances of national difficulty, and depriving us of things which were absolutely essential to the national security.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that it was with no disparagement to the yeomanry, but only with a view to reduce the heavy military expenditure, that these corps were not to be called out.

He could assure his noble friend that when those miscellaneous estimates came before the House of Commons it would be seen that the Government proposed to make very considerable reductions in them. (Hear, hear.) He knew that those estimates had gone on increasing from year to year until they had reached what might be called gigantic proportions. It was also true that each successive Government had found a difficulty in keeping down that branch of the public expenditure, partly from extraneous causes and partly from the feeling of the House of Commons on the subject. But in the present year the pruning-knife had been applied to the estimates for civil purposes to a much greater extent than the amount of the cost of calling out the yeomanry.

In answer to the Earl of Derby, the Duke of NEWCASTLE was unable to say whether yeomanry horses would be exempted from duty this year.

The Probate and Administration (India) Bill was read a third time.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past six o'clock.

#### THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

On Monday, the Duke of NEWCASTLE stated that it was intended to move an address in that House ratifying the commercial treaty with France on Friday next, if by that time the House of Commons had discussed that question.

The Earl of DERBY said he should not throw any obstacle in the way of the Government bringing forward this address at any time. He had no wish to place any obstacle to the execution of the treaty, but it was important that discussion should take place upon the subject, both commercially and politically.

Earl GREY, while concurring in not wishing to throw any obstacle in the execution of the treaty, felt so strongly on the subject that he did not join in any address which would express the approbation of their lordships' House to it.

#### LACE FACTORIES.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from the inhabitants of Nottingham, signed by 10,000 persons, including merchants, manufacturers, magistrates, clergymen, and members of the town-council, and it prayed that the lace trade be brought under the operation of the Factory Act. The master manufacturers themselves were, almost without exception, anxious that the trade should be brought under the operation of the Factory Act; and, as they had seen the benefits which that act conferred on many thousands of workpeople, he intended to bring in a bill to extend it to lace factories.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the noble earl would be met by the manufacturers in the most liberal and enlightened spirit. He did not deny that there were some who might deprecate the introduction of the measure, but if the small manufacturers were dealt with carefully and gently, and if this system were introduced gradually, he believed there would be no opposition to the noble earl's bill. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said he would show the greatest possible consideration to the small manufacturers. (Hear, hear.)

The Companies (1860) Bill was read a third time, and the Administration of Poison Bill a second time; after which their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE SPIRITS DUTIES.

On Wednesday, in Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution that, in addition to the duty now payable on spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, there shall be charged on every gallon above proof, which, on or after the 29th of February, shall be distilled or be in the stock of any distiller, or in any duty-free warehouse, or removing to such warehouse, the additional duty of one penny, which was agreed to.

## QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES ABOLITION BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. NEWDEGATE said, when this bill was last under the consideration of the House he moved the adjournment of the debate, because he considered that the measure proposed to deal with the present state of the law, under which no person could be excluded from a corporate office on the ground of religious belief. The law in regard to such offices had always proceeded on a principle analogous to the system adopted with respect to the admission to that House. The constitution of this country was Christian, and that fact was expressed by the connection which existed between Church and State. He trusted that principle would never be changed, far upon it was founded the greatness of the country, and the high moral character which it held in the estimation of the world. He opposed the present bill because it appeared to ignore that principle. The bill seemed to lay the foundation of an intestine war between the various powers of the State. In the present thin state of the House it would be absurd of him to enter upon so wide a question. He should therefore content himself on that occasion with expressing his dissent.

The bill was then read a second time.

## MASTERS AND OPERATIVES BILL.

Mr. MACKINNON, in moving the second reading of this bill, spoke of the serious and distressing effect of strikes in this country; while since the establishment of Councils of Conciliation in France there had been no strike in that country. His object was to introduce a similar means for arbitrating differences between masters and workmen in England.

Mr. SLANEY seconded the motion.

Sir G. C. LEWIS contended that unless it could be shown to something like demonstration that the measure before the House would be effectual in accomplishing the object for which it was intended, it would not be desirable to give it the sanction of a second reading, inasmuch as that course was calculated to raise false hopes in the minds of the working classes. Believing that the enactments proposed would not be available in operation he must move its rejection. Mr. E. JAMES thought that the machinery proposed by the bill was such that it would be found impossible to make it work; but still he should be glad to see the principle of the bill affirmed. A discussion, in which several members briefly took part, followed, among others the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, urging the rejection of the bill, and Sir M. PERO, although not feeling any confidence in the proposed machinery, having in Denmark experienced the cumbrousness and impracticability of a similar course of proceeding, feeling that the subject was most deserving of inquiry.

Mr. MACKINNON postponed the second reading for a week, when he would move that it be referred to a select committee.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRINK BILL.

Mr. WISE, in moving that the House go into committee on this bill, said that it was the result of an inquiry by a committee of that House. The system of adulteration had been reduced to such a science that in France, Denmark, and other countries it had been found necessary to protect the poor man against it by law. It had been proved before the committee that the health of the people was seriously imperilled, while the morality of trade was injured, by the system of fraud which was pursued. It was shown that arsenic and nux vomica were in common use for the purpose of adulteration, and, in fact, it was necessary to reverse the maxim "caveat emptor," and lay down that of "caveat venditor." The hon. gentleman read from the report of the committee a long list of poisonous substances which were generally used in the adulteration of different articles of food and drink.

Mr. V. SCULLY expressed his belief that the bill was not adapted to secure the object in view, and that no amendment could make it a practical measure. He suggested that an official board of analysts should be appointed, with power to visit every shop, analyse every article, and classify tradesmen according to the purity of their goods.

Mr. Cave, Mr. Locke, Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Walter, and Lord Fermoy, were all in favour of going into committee on the bill. Mr. AYRTON thought that the provision of the bill which left the responsibility of warranting his articles as pure on the tradesman, and punished him if he sold such articles in an adulterated state, was a proper one, and he approved of keeping the examination of articles out of the hands of Government officers.

The House then resolved itself into committee.

On clause 1, Mr. ROEBUCK wanted to know how it could be proved that a person sold an adulterated article knowing it to be so. The clause could not possibly work. This was a peddling sort of legislation, which would only create confusion instead of doing good. Considerable discussion followed, in which much difference of opinion was exhibited as to the efficacy of the clause; at length Mr. T.

HANKEY moved that the chairman do leave the chair, which was negatived. The clause was carried by 116 to 25.

Clause 2 was postponed.

On clause 3, Mr. E. JAMES objected to the latter part of it which created a staff of analysts paid out of parish rates, and who were to give certificates of impurity of articles ex parte, which were to be evidence before magistrates. He moved the omission of the words in question. The amendment was negatived. The clause was carried by 58 to 34.

The Spirits (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Administering of Poisons Bill was read a third time and passed.

## CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. HUBBARD moved a message to the Lords for a copy of the report from the select committee appointed by their lordships on Church-rates, together with the minutes of the evidence taken before the said committee.

Agreed to.

## ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR obtained leave to bring in a bill to enforce uniformity in the use of ecclesiastical vestments by priests and deacons of the United Church of England and Ireland.

The House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

## YARMOUTH ELECTION PETITION.

On Thursday, Mr. PHILLIPS reported that Sir E. Lacon and Sir H. Stracey had been duly elected—that several cases of bribery had been committed, but that it did not appear to the committee that they were committed with the cognisance of the sitting members.

## MR. HENNESSY'S ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER said that he had received a communication from Mr. Hennessy, stating that the matter had escaped his recollection, and that he would hasten to London without delay.

## INCOME-TAX.

Mr. GARNETT gave notice of his intention to move, in Committee of Ways and Means, that the abatement of Income-tax allowed to incomes under 150*l.* a-year be extended to incomes under 500*l.*

## AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

In reply to Mr. Stewart, Lord J. RUSSELL said that Count Rechberg, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had positively denied the existence of any treaty between Austria and Russia.

## THE REFORM BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL (amid some cries of "Hear, hear," from the Ministerial benches) then rose to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people of England and Wales. He commenced by disclaiming any design of introducing anything which was intended to replace or alter the constitution of this country. He now brought in a bill to amend the representation of the people, not because the first Reform Bill had failed, but because that measure had been entirely successful, removing as it had so much discontent and ill-feeling among the people of this country, who, since 1832, had been more satisfied with the institutions of the country. The system of government during the time of Lord Castlereagh was characterised by laws of restriction and repression, and afforded a strong contrast to the condition of things at the present time. The object of the present bill was to supply omissions in the first Reform Bill. That bill introduced an occupation franchise in counties, and that fact had induced an opinion that an occupation franchise of 10*l.* was as good as one at 50*l.*, and this principle had been accepted more than once by the House. He proposed that there should be a 10*l.* franchise in counties, but measures would be taken to make it a *bona fide* one. Where land was attached to a dwelling-house no value should be required for the house, but if it was other than a dwelling, 5*l.* value should be required for a tenement or building. With regard to lowering the borough franchise, he thought that the late Mr. Hume had good ground for his complaint that the 10*l.* franchise was injurious to our Parliamentary representation, and the lapse of time had further proved that to be true, and it was even said that the franchise was framed to exclude the working-classes. He did not agree to this, but he admitted that it was framed to give political power to the middle-classes. But it was no longer proper or just to exclude a number of duly qualified persons in the working-classes from the franchise, and he believed that their admission would add strength to the constitution. He had not been taught that kind of political wisdom which caused statesmen to wait for agitation before concessions were made on great questions. Measures, like Catholic Emancipation, though wise and just concessions, might come so late as not to bring with them the blessings and benefits which they otherwise might. He did not wish to wait for disturbance and riot before bringing the great claims of any class of the people before Parliament. It was thought best to make this measure as simple as possible, and not to introduce franchises hitherto unknown to the constitution, which had obtained the title of "fancy franchises." What they proposed was to extend the borough franchise now enjoyed. One question had been frequently discussed

with reference to that franchise,—namely, whether it should be a rated franchise. He stated reasons why the Government had thought it would not be advisable, but, on the contrary, practically inconvenient, to have a rated franchise. The next question was, what should be the gross annual rental, and Lord John, taking the number of electors for cities and boroughs now on the register at 440,000 showed the numbers that would be added if the occupation franchise was reduced to 9*l.*, 8*l.*, 7*l.*, and 6*l.* Taking those at a 9*l.* occupation, not more than 30,000 electors would be added; at 8*l.* the addition would be only about 66,000; while a 7*l.* occupation would give an addition of 122,000*l.*

We considered what effect would be produced by taking the rental at 6*l.* and over, and we found that the total number of voters for all the cities and boroughs of England and Wales, including the metropolis, and such places as Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, would be 604,804, making an addition of 194,199 voters; so that if we add the present number of electors—namely, 440,770—we shall have as the total number of voters for the cities and boroughs in England and Wales 634,969. Sir, it appeared to us that in point of number that was no extravagant amount—(hear)—that when you have already 440,000, including freemen, to add to them somewhere under 200,000, less than fifty per cent. of the present number, was no exorbitant addition. (Hear.) With regard, however, to the character of the persons who would be thus admitted, I must say the accounts from different cities and boroughs have been extremely various. In some places the rental is very low; in others it is high; accordingly, in some places there would be very few electors added to the present number. In the city of London there would be very few indeed. In Plymouth there would be some 200 or 300. In other places—at Liverpool, for instance—there would be a greater number, perhaps 15,000. But then the question is, what is the character of those who would thus be added to the constituency? I remember asking a gentleman now deceased, Mr. Fletcher, who was inspector under the Poor Law Act, to take the trouble of going through the manufacturing districts and inquiring for me what was the general rent the highest-paid of the working classes gave for their houses, and when he came back he said he thought about 7*l.* a-year gross rental, or much about the same sum I have mentioned. Now, it is difficult to lay down any rule or fix any particular amount as regards this class; but I think if we add what I have stated to the present number of electors, we should have a great number of the working classes included; and I think it would be a great benefit to our representation and to our constitution to have this class included—(hear, hear)—and I repeat I do not think that would be any very extravagant number to add to the whole body of electors. (Hear, hear.)

He now came to another question, totally different. He believed it was quite necessary that, besides great counties and large cities and manufacturing towns, smaller places should return members to Parliament, and that if the Government was to be carried on in that House it was desirable to have more than two classes of representatives for counties and for great cities, and no plan of reform had proceeded upon a different principle. Even his hon. friend, the member for Birmingham, had left them with between forty and fifty members for towns having from 8,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.

I infer from this, then, that, however our plans of reform may differ, all those who have taken part in proposing such plans of late years have been of opinion that there should be a certain number of moderate sized towns which should send members to Parliament, as well as the other constituencies that I have mentioned. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.)

Having laid down this general rule, and treating the subject practically, there was a question which concerned the present state of the House. When the Reform Bill of 1831 was introduced there was no difficulty in abolishing the title to return members enjoyed by certain boroughs with few or no electors. Without going now into the question as to how many small boroughs there ought to be, the Government proposed to go only a certain length beyond the bill of last year, which took away one member from fifteen places returning two members. Mr. Disraeli last year proposed 6,000 as the limit of population; he (Lord John) suggested 7,000. The principle of total disfranchisement was one of very great importance, and ought not to be adopted without some great and palpable public benefit. The Government proposed a much milder course.

We, therefore, propose that those boroughs, whose names I will read (loud laughter, and cries of "Hear, hear"), shall no longer send two members to Parliament. They are:—Honiton (a laugh), Thetford, Totnes, Harwich, Evesham, Wells, Richmond, Marlborough, Leominster, Lymington, Ludlow, Andover, Knareborough, Tewkesbury, and Maldon. Thus far, I believe, the list agrees with the list contained in the bill of last year. We go on, however, to Ripon (a laugh), Cirencester, Huntingdon, Chippenham, Bodmin, Dorchester, Marlow, Devizes, Hertford, and Guildford. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) That gives us twenty-five seats, on the whole, which would have to be disposed of by Parliament. Now, we propose that the following counties should return additional members—viz., the West Riding of Yorkshire two additional members, and the southern division of Lancashire one additional member. All the rest, which I will read, are to return one additional member—viz., the northern division of Lancashire, the county of Middlesex, the western division of Kent, the southern division of Devonshire, the southern division of Staffordshire, the North Riding of Yorkshire, the parts of Lindsey (Lincolnshire), the southern division of Essex, the eastern division of Somerset, the western division of Norfolk, the western division of Cornwall, and the northern division of Essex. It will be seen that we do not propose to divide the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the reason is that there is a great repugnance in that vast Riding to have its magnificence at all diminished by a partition. There will thus be fifteen seats given to counties, of which, though some are manufacturing, others are essentially agricultural in



their character. Coming to boroughs, we propose that one seat should be given to Kensington and Chelsea combined; that Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley should in future return one member each; and that Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds should henceforth return three members instead of two.

With regard to those places which returned three members, it was, he thought—though it was an unpopular opinion—but just that the party in a minority should have one of these members, and though this was not to be enacted it was hoped that the arrangement proposed would have some such effect. It was proposed to give one member to the University of London. The only change with regard to the rating franchise was that it should not be necessary that the assessed taxes should be paid to entitle a man to his vote, the payment of poor-rates being sufficient. The measure was one purely of enfranchisement, which he believed was the safest and best course. The noble lord concluded:—

Seeing the objections that have been made and the failures that have occurred in former years, we have sought to confine the attention of Parliament to the question of the franchise, and to such changes as seem absolutely to be required by the number of places which demand and deserve representation, rather than to alter other things which, however objectionable they may be considered, do belong to our ancient customs and our long-established forms of representation. (Hear, hear.) I believe in so doing we are taking the safest and the best course. At all events, we shall enable Parliament to decide upon those questions by themselves, without having its mind disturbed or its time consumed by the discussion of refinements and novelties. (Hear, hear.) Although I have not succeeded in carrying two measures of reform which I have had the honour to introduce of late years I am by no means discouraged by that fact. For ten years I laboured hard to obtain the assent of Parliament to measures of reform before I introduced the bill of 1831. I laboured in vain, but that did not prevent the success of the bill of 1831. (Hear, hear.) I feel sure that if hon. gentlemen will apply their minds to the present measure, if they will look upon it as a measure bringing, at all events, a considerable portion of the working classes within the temple of the constitution, enabling them to exercise privileges of which they are worthy by their character and acquirements, they will agree with me in thinking that the foundations of the constitution will be strengthened, and that we shall hereafter rejoice at having passed such a bill. (Loud cheers.)

In answer to Mr. Bright, Lord J. RUSSELL said that with regard to the four seats now vacant by the disfranchisement of St. Albans and Sudbury, he thought they should be apportioned to Scotland and Ireland.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY asked why the rights and privileges of every town in the kingdom should be placed at the mercy of a majority in the House of Commons? The progress of the discussion would show that the noble lord was creating more anomalies than he was destroying.

Sir G. LEWIS said that the Government did not propose to take the county franchise from the voters for Chelsea and Kensington. The question put with respect to the boundaries of boroughs involved an important subject, and raised the ulterior question whether it would be desirable to add to existing boroughs certain other small towns in their neighbourhood. (Cries of "No.") But the Government did not now propose to introduce any provision on the subject.

Mr. WALPOLE would refrain from discussion. The only observation he wished now to make was that the more he reflected on the subject the more he was convinced that the old distinction between counties and boroughs ought to be maintained, and he thought that the noble lord would find that it ought to be maintained to a greater extent than the proposed bill provided.

Mr. AYRTON stated his belief that under the bill the great majority of the working people who occupied lodgings would be excluded from the franchise.

Major EDWARDS asked whether, if the bill passed, it would not lead to an immediate dissolution. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. WILLIAMS thought the measure would cause disappointment to the country, and complained that no addition was proposed to the number of members representing the present metropolitan boroughs. (Laughter.)

Sir G. GREY said that the bill proposed that the qualification in counties should be of the same character as the present borough qualification, and should consist of houses or buildings held either separately or jointly with land. If the building were a dwelling-house, no question of its value would be raised; but in other cases it would be required that the building should be of the clear annual value of 5*l*. This provision was intended to prevent the creation of fictitious votes by running up a few boards so as to satisfy the terms but evade the spirit of the Act. Of course, in the case of a dwelling-house, there would be no need of any such provision.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE characterised this bill as far inferior to that proposed by Lord J. Russell in 1854, which disfranchised a number of nomination boroughs, and the result would be that the reform question was far from settled. It was totally impossible that a bill which added only 200,000 voters to the borough constituencies could satisfy the working-classes of this country. (Hear, hear.) There was no mention of a lodger franchise, and there was no provision for registration.

In the metropolis you cannot find such a thing as a 6*l*. house. A house of 20*l*. or 30*l*. is occupied by two or three families, and the head of each of them requires to have the franchise. If you do not give it to them, they will be discontented, and agitation will go on from

year to year. What the decision of Parliament will be as to this measure I cannot say, but I am sure, whether it be its adoption or rejection, it will be a matter of perfect indifference to the great body of the people.

Mr. SLANEY thought the bill would be hailed by all thinking men as a very great boon to the people of England.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no alteration was proposed in the present payment of poor-rates by tenants. The tenant would be obliged to pay them as at present, and have the same facilities for placing himself on the register as at present. He was not able to say what the number of 10*l*. voters in counties would be. They had returns, but only of those rated between 10*l*. and 50*l*., which showed a total of 381,000 in England, and 415,000 in England and Wales, but he did not think that was quite accurate, because it comprehended all freeholders who were rated at 10*l*., and others.

An hon. gentleman has asked me whether the passing of this measure would render necessary a dissolution of Parliament.

Major EDWARDS.—This year.

Lord J. RUSSELL.—What the bill proposes is, that at the November registration claims shall be made under the franchises conferred by this measure. When the registration is complete, it will be competent, of course, for the Crown to dissolve the present Parliament, and to summon a new one.

Mr. BRIGHT wished to know whether any change was intended in respect of the Compound Householders Act passed a few years since? That act gave the franchise to the tenant, whose landlord paid the rates, and he wished to know whether it would be applicable to those who would be enfranchised under this bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL.—We propose to make no change at all.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that Sheffield, which had a larger constituency than Leeds, had not received an additional member.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

#### IRISH REFORM BILL.

Mr. CARDWELL then brought in the Reform Bill for Ireland. It was proposed to change the county qualification of 12*l*. to 10*l*., and to reduce the borough franchise of 8*l*. to 6*l*. The counties now had a constituency of 174,000, and there would be an increase of 30,000. In the boroughs the 204,000 electors of which the constituency now consisted would be raised to 240,000. With regard to freemen, the same rule as now prevailed in this country would be applied to Ireland. Taking the rule of not giving two members to boroughs which had less than 7,000 inhabitants, that rule would not apply to Ireland, for no borough returning two members had a population of less than 30,000. There would be no change in this respect. The county of Cork would henceforth have three members, and the city of Dublin three also, which would be supplied from those four seats of which two English constituencies had been deprived by disfranchisement. He hoped that the time would come when the Queen's University in Ireland would have a representative, but it was not judged advisable to make any such proposal at present. It was proposed in the present bill to allow peers of Ireland to be as eligible for election to the House of Commons in their own country as they now were in England.

After a few words from Mr. WHITESIDE, regretting the proposed change in the franchise, Mr. COGAN said he viewed with great jealousy the proposition with regard to Irish peers, and their being allowed to be representatives of Irish constituencies. The freemen franchise had had a most injurious effect on Ireland. Mr. VANCE emphatically denied this assertion. Mr. V. SCULLY returned thanks for the additional member that would be given to the county of Cork. He protested against making the payment of rates a condition of the franchise. Mr. Longfield, Colonel Greville, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Maguire, Colonel Dickson, and other Irish members, objected to the provision relating to Irish peers. Lord R. CECIL objected to two English seats being given to Ireland, and wished to know the reason why. Sir G. C. LEWIS explained that by the act of Union any Irish peer sitting for an English or Scotch constituency was deprived of all the privileges of the peerage; and the proposed provision only removed the disqualification to sit for an Irish constituency.

Mr. CARDWELL, in answer to Sir W. Somerville, said that the alteration of the franchise in Ireland was on the same bases as had hitherto existed. The freemen in Ireland were to be assimilated to those in England. The reason why Cork county and Dublin city were to have additional members was on account of the extent of their population. The proposition with regard to Irish peers was to get rid of an existing anomaly.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

#### SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

The LORD ADVOCATE then introduced the Reform Bill for Scotland. He stated in the first place that of the two English seats now vacant, one was to be given to Glasgow, and the other to the four universities of Scotland. There would be an occupation franchise of 10*l*. in the counties, and 6*l*. in boroughs. It was proposed to make the valuation rolls the basis of the franchise, and to enfranchise owners, or tenants, or occupiers, as the case might be, which would simplify the system of registration, and would render unnecessary the Registration Court. With regard to the property franchise in counties, which had hitherto stood at 10*l*., it was proposed to reduce that property franchise to 5*l*., which, with deductions, would bring it something near the 40*l*. franchise in England; the franchise, however, it was not

intended to introduce into boroughs. To prevent the manufacture of fictitious votes it was proposed that the condition of residence should be attached to the property franchise below 10*l*.

Mr. BAXTER said that great injustice was done to Scotland in the number of members given to it. Scotland was entitled, on the fair basis of taxation and population combined, to nineteen additional members; yet all the Government proposed was to give it two—one to the commercial city of Glasgow, the other to the four Universities. Other large cities, like Aberdeen and Dundee, and populous countries, like Ayr and Lanark, were entitled on the basis of the English Bill to additional representatives. He felt so strongly on the subject that in the event of the House agreeing to the second reading of the English bill he should move an instruction to the committee to disfranchise at least four or five English seats (hear, hear) in order to take some steps towards doing justice to Scotland.

Sir J. PAKINGTON believed the principle on which the Government had proceeded was that of promoting uniformity in the franchise of the three kingdoms. In Ireland it continued to be founded on the rating; and the Scotch franchise, based on the valuation roll, was equivalent to what would be a rating franchise in England. He regretted that the Government had determined to make England an exception to the principle applied in Ireland and Scotland. He would urge the Government to adopt a rating franchise for England, as it would be a great improvement.

Sir J. FERGUSSON held that the intelligent working men should be enfranchised, which was very different from admitting the whole of the working classes, and he believed that object would have been better effected by the bill of the late Government. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to the right hon. baronet the member for Droitwich, said the rating franchise had been maturely considered, and the Government were not likely to alter their views. The reason why the Government followed one course in Ireland and Scotland and another in England was that they did not believe that under the existing practice there was such a uniform valuation as could be properly and justly taken as the foundation of the Parliamentary franchise. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CAIRD agreed with the hon. member for Montrose that the proportion of members allotted to Scotland was far less than justice required, though he supposed the Lord Advocate was unable to obtain the proportion which would be proper. He understood that the new system of registration would be self-acting, and that would be a great improvement. (Hear, hear.)

After some discussion, in which the Scotch members took the principal part, all of them pressing for more seats being assigned to Scotland.

Colonel SYKES said he approved of giving one of the two members available to the Scotch Universities; but with so many small boroughs in England, there should have been no difficulty in finding the means of doing more justice to the claims of the large towns in Scotland.

Mr. KINNAIRD agreed with those Scotch members who complained of the unfairness of not giving a further distribution of seats to Scotland. It was the purest representation in the kingdom. They scarcely ever heard of an election petition from Scotland, and justice ought to have been done to her claims for additional representatives.

The LORD ADVOCATE said there would have been more justice in the complaints of some of his hon. friends if this was a real adjustment of the proportion of representatives between the three kingdoms, but it was nothing of the kind. It was merely the distribution of four vacant seats, and he certainly thought under the circumstances it was fair enough to give one to Cork, one to Dublin, one to Glasgow, and one to the Scottish Universities.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The three bills were subsequently read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, the 19th inst.

#### MASTERS AND OPERATIVES BILL.

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a select committee to take into consideration the provisions and practicability of this bill, and whether any improvement could be made in the measure. Agreed to.

#### THE SERPENTINE.

On the motion for the appointment of the select committee to inquire into the best mode of cleansing the Serpentine, objection was taken to the name of Sir J. Shelley, and a division was taken, when the numbers were, for retaining the name, 122; against it, 36; majority, 86.

#### THE BUDGET.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Acts, resuming the consideration of the third resolution, which abolishes the duty on certain articles specified, several of which have been agreed to. The first article dealt with was cotton manufactures.

Sir J. PAKINGTON took occasion to make an attack on the general principles of the financial scheme, protesting against the waste of revenue involved in the proposed reductions, and said that collateral and coincident with the treaty the Emperor of the French was about to seize on Savoy.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER argued that this was not the moment to contest the principle of unrestricted competition, which he thought had been decided by the House.

A long and desultory discussion followed each article as it was proposed, bringing forth protests from the Opposition against the loss of revenue in-



curved by taking off the duties on the articles in question.

On the article silk, Sir J. PAXTON moved that the duty should not be reduced without provision in the treaty for the simultaneous admission of English manufactured silks and ribbons into France on equal terms.

Mr. SOLATER-BOTH hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not give way to the motion before the committee.

The constituents of the hon. member were great free-traders some fourteen or fifteen years ago, but now, when the course of legislation trench upon their own interests, they appealed to the House for that consideration which was then refused to others. He (Mr. Solater-Booth), as a humble member of the Conservative party, thanked the Government for sweeping away those remnants of protection which had deformed our commercial system for so many years. (Cheers.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the hon. gentleman who had just spoken had done so as a Conservative.

He (Mr. Newdegate) was an older Conservative, practically, than he was, and he would give him a piece of advice, which was, that when he came before the country as a Conservative he should not promote internecine war. (Hear.) The provisions of the treaty were most unfair and unjustifiable, except on the plea that the Emperor of the French had willed it, and the House of Commons must therefore submit. If the House was to have no discretion in the matter, it was an insult ever to have offered the treaty to them. (Hear, hear.) Of course the Emperor's object in retaining this prohibition was to protect his own manufactures; but what had the House of Commons to do with that? It was the duty of the House to insist upon fair play for the labour of both countries. (Hear, hear.) All that he asked was that the House should not sanction this prohibition in favour of France, and if there were any spirit in the House this would be insisted on. (Hear.) He was disappointed at not receiving the support of the hon. member for Birmingham.

After some remarks from Mr. TURNER and Sir E. GREGG,

Mr. BRIGHT energetically repudiated the charge of Mr. Newdegate, that Free-traders had no regard for the people and no benevolence. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, with perfect truth, that no single instance had been proved to the House in which the condition of capitalists or operatives had been deteriorated by the changes that had been made. He was really astonished that any member of the House could uphold a principle which practice and experience so utterly condemned.

Mr. AYRTON followed in a strong Protectionist speech, which was much cheered by the Opposition. We have only room for a specimen:—

It was said, "If the silk manufacturers cannot live, let them turn their hands to something else." He would like to ask whether they could be suddenly converted into puddlers of iron or potters. (Cheers from the Opposition.) Some persons seemed to talk of working people as if they were mechanical entities. (Opposition cheers.) No doubt the men of Manchester regarded human beings as merely extensions of a system of engines. (Loud Opposition cheers.) And therefore they said of one whose industry was destroyed, "Put him on to another engine; turn him over to something else." (Laughter.) But they all knew that practically a man who has served a seven years' apprenticeship could not turn over to a new occupation. Who was to keep him while he learnt his new trade? (Hear, hear.) The answer seemed to be, "Never mind, he is only a working man." But let the committee consider what the sufferings of a working man might be. (Hear, hear.) When the question affected the friends and relatives of gentlemen of the House of Commons, and there was a talk of getting rid of half-a-dozen clerks in the Foreign-office, great was the burst of indignation at the idea of a man in the Foreign-office being asked to learn some other profession or calling, and an act was passed providing that if any *prolaps* of a member of the House of Commons was deprived of his office he should be entitled to a handsomely devised scale of compensation. But here were people who had lived in holes and corners, if they pleased—yet in those holes and corners they might suffer an amount of misery which no one in that House could contemplate. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made a most complete reply to Mr. Ayrton:—

He had thought that the hon. member for North Warwickshire had gone far enough, but the member for the Tower Hamlets beat him all to pieces. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Gladstone) was sure that if the mind of the hon. member for North Warwickshire was capable of admitting sentiments of mortification, he must be deeply grieved at being so distanced in the prohibitory race. (Cheers.) The hon. member for the Tower Hamlets revived all the—he would not say slang—but all the vocabulary which used to be hurled at Mr. Huskisson. The hon. member talked of the heartlessness of the doctrine of free trade. Why that was the exact accusation that was used against Mr. Huskisson, when that statesman was accused of having the devil in his brains. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gladstone showed the truth of the matter. The silk manufacture took root in England centuries before the time of protection. It flourished in England in the seventeenth century, and it was only after it came to be protected, in 1697, that it began to droop, and to depend on Legislative aid. (Hear, hear.) Duties were successively increased, and all reduction was excluded from the treaty by the negotiations of 1796, and what was the result?

Why that 7,000 Spitalfields looms went out of employ—(cheers)—and after the war the suffering in the same district was so great, that two-thirds of the Spitalfields weavers were out of employment. That was the result which proved what the theories of the hon. member were in practice. After that came a change, and the authors of that change were accused of the heartlessness with which the hon. member would now stigmatise the majority—aye, the vast majority of the present House. (Cheers.)

In 1820 the export of silk manufactured goods was 371,000*l.*; in 1859 it reached 2,500,000*l.*

And then the hon. member came down to that House with the word "fact" and the word "experience," with the words "prudence" and "wisdom," and attributed the change not to error, but to the heartlessness, forsooth, of its members. (Prolonged cheers.)

This was not a small nor an insignificant vote. (Ironical and counter cheers.) A large measure was involved in it.

If the committee thought it was bad upon its merits, let them reject it; but if they rejected it they would reverse all the principles they had laid down for the last twenty years—(cries of "No," and cheers)—by the medium of which, instead of bringing the working classes of the country to poverty and distress, they had taught them to increase their self-respect, and had enhanced their value as loyal subjects of the Queen. (Cheers.)

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he should give his vote not on Protectionist but on financial grounds. The House had a right to decide upon the prudence, in the present state of the finances, of repealing a duty of 300,000*l.*, which now was paid into the Exchequer without pressing upon any interest in the country, but which was a tax entirely upon the richer classes of society.

Mr. E. BALL said that this question was so important to the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, that if the committee had any bowels of compassion—(a laugh)—they must pause before they agreed in the vote. He was the more disposed to insist on this as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated it was the last time the subject would be discussed, and if it was the last, for God's sake let them linger upon it a little longer. (Loud laughter, and cries of "Divide.") He moved that the chairman report progress.

Lord PALMERSTON really hoped that, as the hon. gentleman had refreshed himself and now seemed in the full possession of his faculties (a laugh), and able to state at any length he pleased his objections to the question before the House, he would consent to withdraw his motion. He certainly should oppose the motion for reporting progress.

The motion to report progress was rejected by 233 to 28.

Sir J. Paxton's amendment was then put, and on a division was rejected, the numbers being—For the amendment, 68; against it, 190; majority, 122.

The other articles in the resolution except one were agreed to, and the House having resumed, the other orders were disposed of, and the adjournment took place shortly before half-past one o'clock.

#### ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

On Friday, on the motion for the adjournment to Monday, in answer to Sir H. Verney and Sir J. Walsh,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no knowledge of any treaty between France and Sardinia on the subject of the annexation of Savoy. The Government had been assured that the Emperor would not take any steps to that end without consulting the other powers. He then read the extract of the Emperor's speech to the Chambers, relating to his intentions on that point, and proceeded to say that by that he understood that it was the opinion of the Emperor and the French people that the creation of a Sardinian kingdom on the frontier towards the Alps containing nine millions of people was to the disadvantage of France, and that she having assisted in making this situation, it was but equitable that she should ask for a more secure frontier. He could not precisely say whether the Emperor would not proceed to the annexation without the consent of the other powers, but he inferred that if the opinion of the great powers was opposed to that annexation France would not proceed with it. It would, no doubt, be discussed by the great powers, and it did not appear that France was about to occupy the territory by force of arms, but would refer the question to the equitable consideration of the great powers.

#### THE DOMINIONS OF THE POPE.

The O'DONOGHUE inquired of the First Lord of the Treasury whether he had received an address from certain Catholics in Ireland, calling upon him to interfere in the affairs of Italy, with a view to the full and complete restoration of the Pope's authority; and, if so, whether he had any objection to state the nature of his reply.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he had received such a memorial requesting the Government to encourage any arrangement tending to maintain the integrity of the Papal dominions. He could not go into any discussion on the subject.

It is well known that the policy of her Majesty's Government in this matter is to leave the Italian people to settle their own affairs (cheers), and therefore that no interference of the British Government should be exerted either in the one way or the other in regard to any arrangements that might be made in Italy. (Hear, hear.) Our only wish is that the Italians should take their own affairs in their own hands, and free from any foreign intervention or control, should arrange them in the manner most consonant with their own feelings. (Cheers.)

#### THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

Sir F. BARING asked what were the intentions of the Government with respect to any reward to Captain M'Clintock and the crew of the discovery ship Fox. He pointed out that the expense of an expedition which had satisfied the mind of the people of England on a subject in which they were deeply interested, would fall on Lady Franklin—and urged that she had a claim on the nation to relieve her of such a burden.

After a few words from Mr. WHITEHEAD, Mr. CONINGHAM urged a further expedition in the

summer time, in search of further relics of the lost navigators.

Lord PALMERSTON eulogised the conduct of Sir Leopold M'Clintock and his brave companions in this expedition. At the same time there were others who went out before them who, though not so fortunate in ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, had displayed equally high qualities. In refusing to send out a Government expedition he did violence to his private feelings, but it was not thought justifiable to the Government to take such a step. A reward of 10,000*l.* had been offered to any one who should bring intelligence of Sir J. Franklin's expedition, which had been awarded to Dr. Rae; and no grant had been made for any other reward; but if the House would sanction a further sum, the Government would not stand in the way. He thought it would be fitting that there should be some public memorial to Sir J. Franklin, which might well be voted by Parliament, and which would include a testimony to the devotion and disinterestedness of Lady Franklin.

Mr. DISRAELI expressed his gratification at the statement of the noble lord.

#### THE CHANNEL FLEET.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked whether any information had been received with regard to the dispersion of the Channel fleet off the Lizard in the recent gale, and the casualties connected with certain alleged collisions between the Diadem and the Mersey and two other vessels in the open channel when the squadron was tacking in succession.

Lord C. PAGET said there had been two collisions between ships in the Channel squadron, one of them resulting in the loss of the bowsprit of the Diadem. The account in the *Times* was utterly unintelligible to sailors; an inquiry had been ordered. As to the collision between the *Algers* and the *Mersey*, that also would be inquired into. It was believed to have been very slight. Accidents of these kinds would happen in new squadrons, and it proved the necessity of keeping our squadrons at sea.

Sir C. NAPIER thought the error was in sending a young squadron to sea in the equinoctial gales. The real blame rested with those who had kept our naval officers so long ignorant of the movements of fleets.

#### CASE OF MR. TARRANT.

Mr. E. JAMES called the attention of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to the case of Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, who, after conviction for a libel, had been sentenced to be imprisoned in the felons' jail in Hong Kong for the period of twelve calendar months, and his treatment therein.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that Mr. Tarrant had been treated with every possible leniency, and the rules of the jail had been altered in his favour. It was true that the jail was one which urgently required improvement, which was going on. The exercise of the discretion of the governor was very difficult in the case of a system of libels, which had been carried to a great height in Hong Kong, but directions had been sent out to adopt any course of remission of the sentence of Mr. Tarrant which was considered advisable.

#### ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Sir R. PEEL said that the reply of Lord J. Russell with regard to the annexation of Savoy to France that evening was far from satisfactory. It was reported that the Emperor of the French said that after all the sacrifices he had made for England he had gained nothing but the support of "Monsieur Milnes." (Loud laughter.) It was apparent that the Emperor of the French had determined, in spite of anyone, to annex Savoy.

The universal feeling in Savoy is opposed to this annexation to France. The people look back with pride to their connexion with Piedmont—(hear, hear)—but if that connexion is not to be maintained, their natural desire—for all people who live in such secluded regions are essentially republicans—is, not to be tied to a tyranny and despotism, but to be joined to the free, liberal, and glorious State of Switzerland, their neighbour. (Hear, hear.) It is important for the House to know whether France is "claiming back" what she once had in 1792, and which Europe took from her in 1815, or whether she is submitting to Europe that the formation of an immense State, containing 9,000,000 of people in Northern Italy united under one dynasty, does not make it necessary for her "to obtain possession" of a property which will give her command of the "verants" of the Alps towards France?

Mr. BRIGHT asked what Sir R. Peel proposed should be done in this case, for it was only wasting time and creating complications unless the House had some policy to recommend. Unless it could be shown that the English Parliament had a direct interest in these discussions on foreign affairs, such proceedings were absurd, as interfering in the immediate affairs of France and Savoy. Alterations in the boundaries of the States of Italy were about to be made, which were settled in 1815, and why should that settlement be maintained in other respects when this country had before this assented to the separation of Belgium from Holland? It was not to be expected but that the Emperor of the French should regard with aversion the treaty of 1815, which had resulted in the degradation of his family.

I agree with the hon. gentleman in regretting not only that this question has been raised here, but that it should have been raised in Paris. (Hear, hear.) I say that this step will produce no accession of power and no advantage to France. (Cries of "Oh!" Well, if France can become more powerful by the addition of the scanty population of a mountainous region, it is more than I can exactly calculate or appreciate. I do not believe that Sardinia will be sensibly weakened or changed if the transfer takes place. (Hear, hear.) I doubt extremely whether



any disadvantageous circumstances will arise to the people of Savoy. ("Oh, oh!") But let us for one moment suppose that France and Sardinia are agreed—I know not if they are—but let us suppose they have determined to apply to the people of Savoy the principle which the Governments are now willing should be applied to the people of Central Italy. The hon. baronet the member for Tamworth argued on the assumption that the people of Savoy are about to be transferred by some great force from a state of blissful freedom to a state of degradation and servitude. (Cheers.) Well, that is certainly not very complimentary to the French people (hear, hear), who may be quite as well pleased with their institutions as we are with ours (hear, hear); and who may feel satisfied with the social liberty which we have not, and may even prefer it to the political liberty which we enjoy. I do not pretend to know more than the hon. baronet, but I have heard from persons of high authority that the inhabitants of Savoy have no objection to the transfer, but prefer to be annexed to France. (Loud cries of "Oh!") We may all be sorry that it is so; but I will tell the House the reason. The best authority that I have been able to consult in this matter has assured me that the annexation of Savoy to France would go far to double the value of all the landed property in that country. I would not give much for the loyalty of other persons besides the people of Savoy, if I could promise them to double the value of all the landed property in the kingdom. (Laughter, and "Oh, oh!") I am told further that the intelligent portion of the labouring classes of that province are well aware that the annexation would add greatly to the value of labour in the district. Lyons is not more than from two to three hours' journey, if so much, from Chambéry; the manufacturers of Lyons, with their capital, their looms, and their industry, would instantly spread through the valleys of that province, and an immediate addition would be made to the value of everything which now exists in Savoy. Now, I don't want the Government to give the slightest countenance to this transference; I do not want them, on the other hand, to give the slightest opposition to it. (Hear, hear.) The opposition, if you give it, must be futile; you cannot prevent the transference of Savoy, but you may, if you like, embroil Europe and bring England into collision with France. I say, perish Savoy (cries of "Oh, oh!")—though Savoy, I believe, will not perish and will not suffer—rather than we, the representatives of the people of England, should involve the Government of this country with the people and the Government of France on a matter in which we have really no interest whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. MANNERS said that it appeared from the speech of Mr. Bright that France was not unrepresented in the Parliament of England. (Cheers.) It seemed that that gentleman was ready to pay any price for the commercial advantages on which he laid so much stress.

The hon. gentleman, I hope, does not speak the sentiments of her Majesty's Government on this question. Certain I am that he does not speak the sentiments of the people of England. (Great cheering.) We now know the measure and bounds of the loyalty of the hon. gentleman—he gets fourpence where he used to get twopenny, and he does not hesitate to tell us that transfers his loyalty and his allegiance. (Loud and continued cheering.) For great as is the opinion which the hon. gentleman undoubtedly entertains of himself, I do not attribute to him such overweening vanity as to suppose that when he said there were great classes who would not hesitate to transfer their loyalty if their incomes were doubled, he meant that he himself was above such considerations. (Laughter.) He spoke, I doubt not, from an intimate knowledge of his own heart and sentiments; and there I leave the hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) But I trust the Government do not sympathise with the statement which we have heard from his lips. (Cheers.) "Perish Savoy," says the hon. gentleman; perish the freedom of the press; perish constitutional government; perish everything which stands in the way of the relations of a trade with France! (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman went so far as to say it mattered nothing whether France annexed this or that country; for the statement which he made was general. Annex Savoy! it is natural that it should be annexed; he has received information—he does not tell us from what quarter—that the people of Savoy wish it. Annex Belgium! The hon. gentleman, no doubt, will be able at the proper moment to inform the House of Commons he has information in his pocket that the people of Belgium wish to be annexed. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) Annex the Rhenish provinces of Prussia! We shall have a similar statement from the hon. gentleman. But, I ask, is this the language of an English member of Parliament? (Cheers.) Does this language represent the feelings of the people of England? Is the determination of the hon. gentleman the determination of this House and of those who sent us here? (Cheers.) I believe—nay, I am confident—the hon. member stands alone in the expression of those opinions.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES (who on rising was received with much laughter) said he was of opinion that this annexation might be made without disturbing the peace of Europe; and, supposing all other things to be right, it would be no unfair compensation for the 50,000 French lives and the millions of French money sacrificed to procure the independence of Italy.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that his belief was that the intention of the Emperor was actually to consult the great powers of Europe. The question involved was one of the security of the position of France in reference to her frontier towards Sardinia, and therefore the Emperor said it was due to France, if the assent of the people of Savoy was obtained, to annex that country. The Emperor's stating that he was not about to annex Savoy by force of arms meant that he could by the force of his arguments induce the great powers to consent to that step. He (Lord J. Russell) was of opinion that the possession of the passes of the Alps by France would be dangerous to Italy. But as this matter was to be submitted to the great powers it was not desirable to raise heated discussions in that House on the subject, which were calculated to excite angry feelings not only between the executive Governments, but between the peoples of England and France. Assurances had been re-

ceived by the Government that there was no change in the feelings of the Emperor with regard to the consent of the people of Savoy.

I must say that I heard with concern the speech of the hon. baronet, and I should not be conveying my impression of the discussion if I did not add that I also heard with great concern the speech of the hon. member for Birmingham. (Cheers.) I believe that these questions are mixed up with the general relations of the Powers of Europe to each other; that they have an important bearing on the confidence which one State is disposed to place in another; and that the independence of the different States does constitute that security in Europe without which neither trade nor commerce nor social intercourse can subsist. (Cheers.)

It was the duty of the Government and of the Parliament of England to consider in the present juncture how the peace of Europe could be maintained, while they avoided coming to any premature decision on this great question.

(Continued on Page 192.)

## Postscript.

Wednesday, March 7, 1860.

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

#### THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The reply of Count Cavour to the French propositions declares the desire of the Sardinian Government to give effect to the views of the Emperor, but foresees immense difficulties in carrying them out. So far as the "autonomy" of Tuscany is in question, Sardinia never had any intention to interfere with the principle of the self-disposal of that State. As a pledge of her deference to suffrage, if the vote for annexation should be favourable, it is impossible for her to repudiate it, as it would be dangerous to impose upon a people a solution which must give rise to the same difficulties as in the Romagna, where the vicarist proposed will be accepted. Buoncompagni is requested to leave Central Italy during the taking of the vote.

The *Courier du Dimanche* affirms that Count Cavour has replied to M. de Thouvenel's despatch. After first asking for an explanation of the word "administration," as applied to the Romagna, whether it meant the right to levy imports, to enrol recruits, and to call Romagna's representatives to the Parliament of Turin, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, he declared, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, that he accepted the conditions of the Emperor so far as he was concerned. With regard to the population of Italy, the King would communicate their wishes to the Emperor.

It is stated that as soon as the principles of the annexation of Savoy shall be settled between France and Savoy, the great Powers will be invited to a conference in order to examine the reasons brought forward by France in favour of the annexation.

It is said that Count Arce, who has returned to Turin, has been entrusted by the Emperor with the mission to bring about a speedy and definitive settlement between France and Piedmont of the question of Savoy.

A letter from the Chevalier Buoncompagni has been published, stating that he has resigned the post of Governor-General.

#### PARIS, Tuesday.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says:—"Some German papers announce that the French artillery has been increased by the creation of three new regiments. The fact is, the number of batteries having been reduced, the artillery has in reality undergone a reduction." The *Moniteur* also contains the nominations of 21 sous-prefects.

#### MADRID, 5th March.

The Duke de Montpensier has left for England. The *Eco de Tetuan* asserts that an engagement has taken place between two Kabyle tribes in the neighbourhood of Tetuan. The tribe favourable to the Spaniards was victorious.

#### NAPLES (via Marseilles), March 3.

A great display of military took place here on the 1st inst. Some persons of high distinction have been arrested. Activity prevails in the arsenals day and night.

Letters from Sicily announce that the Attorney-General at Messina had been murdered, and that a fulminating bomb had been thrown at the Director of Police, by which two persons were wounded.

#### ROME (via Marseilles), March 3.

Great agitation prevails in the Marches. Tricoloured flags have been hoisted nightly at Viterbo. It is asserted that the Papal Government is preparing a note accusing Piedmontese agents of exciting the inhabitants.

#### VIENNA, Tuesday.

The Imperial patent, ordering the augmentation of the imperial council by extraordinary councillors, who are to be assembled periodically, has been published to-day.

#### FREIBURG, March 6.

The Evangelical community have unanimously refused to submit to the Imperial decree of the 1st September, and to the Ministerial ordinance of the 2nd September.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH put a question which elicited from the Duke of Newcastle the fact that the Government had made known to Russia, Austria, and Prussia, their views of the proposed annexation of Nice and Savoy by forwarding to them copies of the despatches addressed by Lord John Russell to Lord Cowley. The Duke also fixed Thursday in next week for the discussion of the treaty.

In the Commons, Mr. KINGLAKE gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen expressing the deep concern with which the House has heard of the contemplated annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French empire. Mr. HOBHOUSE gave notice of a motion

for the abrogation of that clause of the treaty which provides for the unrestricted exportation of coal to France; and Mr. BERKELEY announced his intention to move, on the 22nd inst., for leave to bring in a bill to establish the ballot.

#### THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved an address to the Queen, praying that she would be pleased to order the gradual abolition, as soon as practicable, of the sale and purchase of commissions in the army (having due regard in doing so to existing rights), with the view of substituting for the purchase system promotion, partly by rotation, partly by seniority, grounded on war services of merit, length of colonial and home services, and attested professional fitness, under such regulations as her Majesty shall be pleased to direct. The hon. and gallant member was understood to have proposed a plan for the gradual abolition of the system, but his remarks were quite inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. RICH seconded the motion.

Captain L. VERNON moved as an amendment that as the promotion in the seniority corps already existing, viz., the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines, was of an unsatisfactory character, the House was of opinion that it was not desirable to extend the seniority system to the whole of the army.

After a considerable discussion, Mr. S. HENKART said he agreed that in itself it was a bad system of promotion; but it was a system which was actually in existence, in some corps simply and purely, while in the others it was a system of seniority accelerated by purchase. The subject had been treated on both sides with much exaggeration. He did not believe that if purchase was abolished a different class of officers would enter the army. It was not true that the army was an aristocratic one; the bulk of its officers were drawn from the middle class. The operation of purchase had acted prejudicially upon the cavalry, for the high prices of commissions had introduced a class of men whose wealth exercised an injurious influence on the regiments; and he had sought to change the system by reducing the prices of commissions. The system of purchase might be indefensible in principle, but it was exceedingly useful. There were many practical difficulties connected with both the seniority and selection systems; but still they might in combination form a beneficial system. If the purchase system was to be wholly abolished he did not see his way to a substitute for it, and with a view to its preservation he would say, remove from the ranks where it caused abuse. So far as he could see his way he was ready to act in the preparation of a careful well-considered scheme for regulating promotion, but beyond that point, to which he could see his way, he could not move an inch, not being prepared to take the responsibility of tampering with the ordering of a great machine like the British army; and the extent to which he was prepared to go was to limiting the system of purchase to the rank of major, beyond which it ought not to go; while the promotion to lieutenant-colonel would be by selection.

The motion was on a division rejected by 213 to 59.

After some other business, the House adjourned about one o'clock.

#### THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The following are the terms of the address which Mr. Byng is to move to-morrow (Thursday):—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to assure her Majesty that, having considered the Treaty of Commerce concluded between her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, this House begs leave to approach her Majesty with their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for this new proof of her Majesty's desire to promote the welfare and happiness of her subjects.

To assure her Majesty that we shall proceed to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to a system which we trust will promote a beneficial intercourse between Great Britain and France, tend to the extension of trade and manufacture, and give additional security for the continuance of the blessings of peace.

To this motion Mr. Lindsay is to move the addition of the following:—

While, however, we highly appreciate the efforts made by the Emperor of the French in the adoption of the beneficial principles of trade which this treaty establishes, we would rejoice to see those principles extended by a treaty of navigation which should enable us to carry out more effectually the intercourse between the two nations:

We therefore humbly pray that her Majesty will adopt such measures as may appear best calculated, by means of a supplementary treaty or otherwise, to carry into effect the abolition of all differential duties on the trade carried on in British or French vessels between the ports of England and France, and their respective colonies and dependencies, and from port to port within those limits.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

THE PAPER-DUTIES have received another severe blow in the shape of a report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, who confirm the statement made by Mr. Gladstone, that the duty is rapidly becoming untenable, and urge reasons for its repeal, which are incontrovertible.

The Bombay and Australian mails have arrived, but the news is not of special importance.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—An important meeting of the Great Ship Company was held yesterday. After some preliminary discussion, Mr. Baker moved a resolution for the increase of the capital by 100,000l. by the issuing of 5l. preferential shares, bearing interest at 17l. 10s. per cent. The resolution was carried.

#### MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate. For good and fine samples, there was a fair demand, at Monday's currency; but damp parcels were very difficult to quit. For foreign wheat—the supply of which was seasonably good—the inquiry ruled inactive; nevertheless, no change took place in the quotations. Floating cargoes of grain supported last week's currency. There was a fair demand for barley, at very full prices. Fine malt maintained previous rates; but the demand was much restricted. Oats commanded extreme rates, and the transactions, from want of supply, were almost wholly confined to granulated samples. Beans, peas, and flour, moved off slowly, at Monday's quotations.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	620	280	990	50	540.
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	40	—	—	1,070	10 lbs.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied, through the Post-office direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter . . . . .	0	6	6
„ Half-year . . . . .	0	13	0
„ Year . . . . .	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to MR. CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, 25, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1860.

## SUMMARY.

THE Budget of Mr. Gladstone has for the moment given way in public interest to the question of the annexation of Savoy to France, which has been seized upon by some of the Conservatives as a weapon for damaging the Commercial Treaty, and exhibiting their own importance and concern for national independence. Mr. Fitzgerald, late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, proposes that England shall head a European combination "in a policy of resistance" to the designs "of the extraordinary man who rules the destiny of France." Lord Ellenborough, also, suggests that our Government shall urge upon the several Powers of Europe the necessity of adopting measures for making a common protest against the annexation. But there appears to be a difference of opinion between the new anti-Gallican party. Mr. Fitzgerald would postpone the adoption of the Treaty till our Government have presented their protest, but Lord Derby says he has no wish to interpose obstacles to its execution. We may venture to assume that the violence of the advocates of a counter-alliance against France will speedily recoil upon themselves. The debate, which will commence to-morrow evening on the Treaty, and the division on Friday, will, we feel assured, express the real mind of the country, which has indeed already been uttered in Lord John Russell's dignified despatches. That discussion may perhaps induce Mr. Kinglake to pause before asking the House of Commons on Monday to assent to resolutions the adoption of which would be the first step towards a rupture with France.

Lord John Russell's Reform Bill has been received throughout the country with calm acquiescence. Even the Conservative organs hardly know how to oppose it. While the *Herald* naturally expresses a preference for Mr. Disraeli's abortive scheme of last year, the *Standard* thinks that "the enlightenment of the age demands a higher and more comprehensive measure." The opinions of advanced Liberals find fair expression in the resolutions of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, one of which invites Reformers "not to lose the present opportunity of securing that which, although limited, will be a substantial gain, but to urge their representatives to accept the second reading of these bills, and to endeavour to amend them in Committee, and to guard against any insidious attempt which may be made to diminish their value." This warning is not uncalled for. Unable to oppose the bills in principle, the Tories will no doubt endeavour to emasculate them by proposing "amendments" in Committee, trusting to the Lords to make a bold attempt to raise the borough franchise from 6*l.* to 8*l.* It is further to be remembered that the factious policy pursued by the Opposition is—perhaps designedly—helping to postpone Reform as well as to delay the acceptance of the Treaty with France.

The report issued by the Board of Inland Revenue on the abolition of the duty on paper will, with the announcement that France is prepared to permit the exportation of rags, be a great discouragement to Sir W. Miles, who proposes to withhold this boon from the public. The Board express themselves obliged to concur with the Chancellor of the Exchequer

that this excise tax "is rapidly becoming untenable," and they describe their "very great and increasing embarrassments in the collection of the impost." They further remark: "We cannot conceive a more untenable position for the heads of a revenue department, than that in which we are placed when in answer to complaints from persons whose trade is annihilated by our exaction of a duty from which their competitors are exempt, we can only say that such is the necessary consequence of the existence of the tax." In the face of this report, we cannot believe that the House of Commons will insist on retaining a tax condemned by universal opinion.

The unscrupulous tactics of the Conservative party have been signally discomfited by the result of the late election for Cork county. It seems that a coalition was formed between Ultramontanism and Carlton Club Protestantism for the purpose of throwing out Mr. Deasy, the newly-appointed Attorney-General for Ireland. Both these interests were represented for the occasion by Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Papal Legate in Parliament, who induced Lord Campden, an English Catholic peer, to stand against Mr. Deasy. The purse of the Carlton Club was opened wide, but without avail. The 2,279 majority by which Mr. Deasy was re-elected is a fitting condemnation of one of the worst cases of political profligacy recorded in modern times. We are curious to know whether the subscriptions of Mr. Spenser and his Protestant friends were used to further the aims of the Irish Ultramontane faction.

We have adverted elsewhere to the prominent features of the Emperor Napoleon's speech on opening the Corps Legislatif. The new free trade and industrial policy is adverted to in language pointed and forcible. It appears that the proposal to remove the duty on raw materials is, with the consent of the Legislature, to be carried out at once. We have yet to see whether the new policy will, as the Emperor says, "boldly inaugurate in France a new era of peace." It is to be observed that he speaks more strongly than our own Government of Chinese "perfidy," which may imply unwillingness to accept the moderate terms which Lord Elgin is to carry out; that he expresses a hope that reciprocal commercial concessions are destined to fortify the alliance of two great nations; that he alludes to present and prospective reductions in the army; and that he proposes to continue the march of progress "without allowing ourselves to be arrested by the murmurs of egotism or by party clamours and unjust suspicions." It appears that the impression produced by the Emperor's speech in France has been unfavourable, and has increased rather than diminished the uneasiness with which the future is regarded.

The King of Sardinia and the Governments of Central Italy have promptly complied with the wish of the Emperor of the French that the question of annexation should be decided by universal suffrage and the ballot. However difficult may be the position of the former, there is now no retreat from his position. The Tuscan Government, in addressing the Courts of Europe, say with probable truth:—"Should Piedmont, from a feeling of excessive and ill-calculated prudence, side with diplomacy against the opinion and the aspirations of the people, her prestige in Italy and her popularity would be irrecoverably lost. With the prestige of Piedmont, all faith in the monarchical principle would disappear in Italy. In periods of such deep importance, it would be puerile to admit illusions." In another week the vote of Central Italy will have been given, and it will then be for Victor Emmanuel to take his final decision.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MINOR matters must be left this week to take their chance. We can only note the passing of Mr. Hadfield's Qualification for Offices Abolition Bill, the discussion of Mr. Scholefield's Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill in Committee, and the introduction of Mr. Danby Seymour's Ecclesiastical Vestments Bill, as the business of Wednesday morning's sitting. Each of them offers an inviting topic for comment—but they are lost in the press of more important measures.

On Thursday, the first of March, the twentieth anniversary of the introduction of the great Reform Bill, Lord John Russell, Mr. Cardwell, and the Lord Advocate, respectively, submitted to the House of Commons measures for amending the representation of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Lord John may have occupied about an hour—Mr. Cardwell, scarcely a quarter of an hour—and the Lord Advocate not quite ten minutes, in performing this task. We have described the main provisions of these Bills in an article below. Enthusiasm there was none—hardly, indeed, a show of lively interest. The

noble lord was tame and languid—the House was respectful but unexcited. A few inquiries were made at the close of each introductory speech—and Mr. Thomas Duncombe uttered a few smart sentences of disappointment and disapproval—but no interest could be got up, and no one deemed it worth his while to attempt to get it up. The whole question was cleared off the stage as soon as propriety would allow. Leave was given to bring in the several measures—they were accordingly brought up—the second reading of them was fixed for Monday, the 19th inst.—and the House proceeded, soon after, to resolve itself once more into a Committee on the Customs Acts, and to discuss the remaining items of the Budget.

We cannot follow the Committee through the details of its labours either on Thursday or Friday. The main discussions were on cork and silk. Sir Joseph Paxton with moderation, Mr. Ayrton with vehemence, and Sir John Pakington with a factious spirit, opposed the reduction of duties on French manufactured silks and ribbons. But they had to deal with a man as conversant with details, as prompt in reply, as thoroughly up in all requisite and even collateral information, as he is staunch to principle and eloquent of speech. Mr. Gladstone is never so truly wonderful as in committee on financial questions—never more overflowing with accurate knowledge, never more happy in lucid explanation, never more spirited in defending his measures from assault. You never catch him napping. He can detect at a glance the difference between familiar acquaintance with an intricate subject, and that pretence to it which is got up by "coaching" and "cramming." His flagellation of Mr. Ayrton would have "whipped the offending Adam out of him," if any flagellation could—which we doubt. The right hon. gentleman was as successful, too, as a man could wish. In every division, he obtained large and decisive majorities. Nothing could stand before him. No sophistries could evade his keen inspection. No bullying could daunt his courageous and conscientious spirit. He imparted his own earnestness to every part of the House—he threw the glow of it upon every article that he touched. Onward he went through the entire list of items in the French treaty—carried them triumphantly through Committee, carried them again in the House at the bringing up of the Report—lost not a moment of his time—but so expedited a most complicated series of debates and decisions, as to allow of Lord Palmerston's giving notice on Friday night of the intention of Government to take the opinion of the House on the Treaty itself on Monday.

But on Monday, the noble lord's purpose was defeated—at least, it had to be postponed. Mr. Lindsay had given notice of his intention to propose an amendment to the Address to be moved by Mr. Byng, relating to the differential duties on British shipping in French ports. Lord Palmerston asked him to allow the Address to be discussed as it stood, and engaged to give the hon. member for Sunderland a day before Easter for the separate discussion of his question—a question not necessarily connected with the Treaty of Commerce. Mr. Lindsay didn't know what he ought to do—for the Address had come to hand so late in the day that he could not tell whether his amendment could be best discussed as such, or as a substantive and separate motion. Thereupon Mr. Kinglake, seizing the opportunity thus created for him, contended that before the House was called upon to affirm the Treaty of Commerce, the preamble of which stated that its object was to draw closer the feelings of amity between the two countries, some further knowledge of their existing political relations should be communicated. In vain did Lord Palmerston postpone the discussion till Thursday. For awhile the House quarrelled about the particular day, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Horsman, and Sir John Pakington contending for a larger interval. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer had fully disposed of this pretext for delay, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald let the cat out of the bag. The object sought was the defeat rather than the delay of the Treaty—all Europe, he said, looked for a solemn protest against the annexation of Savoy, rather than for closer relations between England and France. The debate which followed was one of the most animated and one of the most mischievous of the Session. Of course, Mr. Roebuck was in his element—it was just the occasion for him to scatter political oil of vitriol on every side of him, and especially to fling it at the sensitive pride of the Emperor Napoleon. But like the Irish Mitchell, of the *Nation* notoriety, he overdid his congenial task. The House recoiled from his violence. Lord John Russell took advantage of the feeling, and denounced with all the gravity and authority of an old statesman this recklessly irritating plan of getting up bye discussions on critical and delicate international questions, without meaning to lead to any practical result, and calculated



only to insinuate distrust of the French Emperor. The incendiary discussion went on for some time longer, and the House finally acquiesced in the arrangement to take the debate on the French Treaty on Thursday next.

The Paper-duty Bill was afterwards brought in and read a first time.

#### THE REFORM BILLS.

THREE Reform Bills were introduced into the House of Commons on Thursday last, as part of the business of the evening. All were put forward on the responsibility of the Government, and each was received with cold respect, and bids fair to pass with something approaching to general assent. They have been framed with a view to being passed into law this Session. That fact is of itself sufficient to account for the moderate character of the Bills. The out-of-door public is even less alive to the question than Parliament itself, as may be inferred from the almost utter silence with which the Ministerial plans have been received. No public body canvasses their merits. No private conversation turns upon their distinctive features. Nobody expresses surprise, or delight, or fear, or disappointment. The operative classes, who ought to have been most interested in these measures, are too apathetic to pronounce even an opinion upon them. The middle and monied classes are evidently relieved that so inconsiderable an encroachment has been made upon their political power. The aristocracy are disposed to let the change be effected *sub silentio*. Far more attention is absorbed just now by the Budget, the Commercial Treaty, and the designs of the Emperor of the French upon Savoy, than by the Reform Bills for England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Lord John Russell introduced the English Bill. His somewhat languid speech well harmonised with the character of his measure. A 10% occupation franchise for counties, guarded from abuse by requiring that, where the occupation consists of land, a dwelling-house of any annual value, or a tenement or building, other than a dwelling-house, of 5% annual value shall be annexed to it, was, of course, anticipated, as it has been previously sanctioned by all parties. A 6% rental franchise for boroughs is, perhaps, as liberal a concession as could be hoped for from the present House. This will increase the borough constituencies by about 200,000 voters. Twenty-five small boroughs now returning two members each, are in future to return but one, and fifteen of the twenty-five seats thus gained are to be given to the most populous counties, while ten of them only are to be assigned to boroughs. Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Leeds are to have one additional member each. The University of London is to send one. Kensington and Chelsea combined, Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley, are to be constituted Parliamentary boroughs, and have each one member. The payment of assessed taxes as a condition of being placed on the register is to be given up, while the payment of the Poor's-rate is to be maintained. In Ireland the county qualification is to be reduced from 12% to 10%—the borough franchise from 8% to 6%, and the city of Dublin, and the county of Cork, are each to return three members instead of two. It is also proposed to allow peers of Ireland to be eligible to represent Irish constituencies. Scotland is to have a 6% borough franchise and a 5% property franchise for counties, analogous to our forty-shilling freeholds, but with the condition of residence when under 10% annual value. One additional seat is to be given to the city of Glasgow, and one is to be shared between the four Scotch Universities. The extinction of Sudbury and St. Albans has set at liberty the four seats which are equally divided between Ireland and Scotland.

The above are the main provisions of the three Bills. For our own part, we have no remark to make. The three measures comprise quite as large a change as will stand the slightest chance of being carried—large enough to destroy for ten years to come the present balance of Parliamentary parties. We cannot, in conscience, blame the Ministry—and it would be fruitless to inveigh against the listlessness of public opinion. It will be a settlement of the question until troublous times arise. It may possibly be found more liberal in result than in promise. At any rate, it is all we can get just now, because it is as much as the country seriously asks for. We must take it, and hope for better days.

#### MINGLING THE BITTER WITH THE SWEET.

We expected to have been able to-day to have congratulated our readers upon the formal approval of the Commercial Treaty with France by the British House of Commons. We thought

it probable that in the course of another week the trade of this country, having been securely placed upon the broadest basis, would start afresh upon its free and open course towards prosperity. Ah! we little appreciated the sublime patriotism of Parliamentary Conservatives! We had not sounded the depths of that political wisdom which the party of Lord Derby, aided, if not instigated, by a few disappointed Liberals, have just now thought fit to disclose to us. We have all been pursuing the wrong path to national safety and glory. The Government, the House of Commons, the people, are all intent on secondary and sordid matters, when they ought to have devoted their first care to a question vitally affecting their honour. The Alps have French slopes which, for many centuries, have been in possession of the House of Savoy. The Emperor Napoleon wishes to add those slopes to his territory. He is not going to war for them. He disclaims all intention of disregarding the sentiments of the inhabitants. He declares that he will consult the Powers of Europe. Sardinia, to whom this slip of territory belongs, has not yet definitely spoken. Here is a noble chance for us to meddle and breed mischief. We have only to forget that we were foremost in setting at nought the Treaties of 1815 when Belgium was constituted a separate kingdom, that we quietly looked on when Poland was divided, that we were not much moved when Cracow was absorbed, to get up a fine feeling of disinterested sentiment about the possible annexation of Savoy and Nice to France—and, if we can but manage to pronounce on that project a solemn verdict of condemnation, and thrusting that verdict before the eyes of the Emperor, intimate to him that our final acceptance of the Treaty of Commerce may depend upon his abandonment of his designs on Savoy, we may confidently hope to awaken such a state of feeling between the people and Governments of these two neighbouring empires as will effectually undo all that we have been striving to accomplish, get rid of the Commercial Treaty, go back to Protective duties, excite reciprocal alienation closely bordering upon war, keep up and even augment our enormous military estimates, and, last but not least, restore Lord Derby once more to power. What an animating prospect! How worthy of our Horsmans and Roebucks and Kinglakes! How certain of communicating to the whole country a thrill of joy and pride!

Well, happily the alternative is now before us. There can be no mistake as to the wishes of the Opposition. They have tried by fair means to destroy the infant Treaty and have been soundly beaten. On its merits, the nation has pronounced, with a rare unanimity, in its favour. It must be mixed up with something else less agreeable in order to bring about its rejection. As they used to put tar in foreign butter to make it unfit for food, and to procure its passing through the Custom-house as "grease," so we are invited to amalgamate the question of Savoy and Nice with the question of our commercial relations with France, with which relations it has nothing whatever to do, in order that the Treaty may be made as revolting as possible to British and to French subjects. Nobody pretends that our Government has winked at the Emperor Napoleon's designs. Nobody is bold enough to say that we ought to rush into war with him to prevent the fulfilment of it. No! this would be to unveil too abruptly the desperate contingencies to which party spirit can reconcile the minds of certain Parliamentary politicians. But thanks to the incontinence of soured representatives such as Horsman and Roebuck, thanks to the fatuity of restless ex-placemen such as Fitzgerald and Whiteside, we now know pretty distinctly what they would be at. Closer ties with France by commercial interchange, mean the early dissipation of those evil surmises which they have been so forward in expressing in relation to Napoleon—mean the sudden bursting of that invasion-bubble which they have been so busy in blowing—mean a thorough adding of the folly, not yet hatched, which was to have cost ten or twenty millions for coast defences—mean, in short, the speedy opening of the people's eyes to the expensive hoax which has been played upon them. Let us have but a year or two of brisk trade between English and French merchants, and a progressive relaxation of the French tariff, and the situation of our alarmists and fire-eaters will be looked back upon with wonder, not unmingled with contempt. No, the Treaty is too good a thing to be welcomed by the termagants and "Tear-ems" of the House of Commons. It must be smeared with something nasty to make it offensive. This annexation question has turned up in the nick of time.

We do not shut our eyes to the impolicy, or if you will, the greed of Napoleon III., in seeking this annexation, nor to the unfortunate untimeliness of its display, nor to the equivocal terms in which it has been declared. The thing itself

is of very minor consequence, nor do we look upon the Emperor's desire for it as either unnatural or, taking into account the service he has rendered the King of Sardinia, extravagant. If, as part of the arrangement, the independence of Switzerland is to be guaranteed by putting her into possession of a stronger frontier-line, we can discover in it nothing very dangerous to the peace of Europe. Indeed, we do not believe that the Emperor of the French is consulting the permanent interests of his own dynasty in pushing forward this project. He may please France, no doubt—but he will certainly destroy, to a large extent, his moral ascendancy in Europe, and will draw upon himself the mistrusting vigilance of the Northern Powers. But this is his concern, not ours. Possibly, if he were to disclose all his motives, we might find some reasons which would fairly explain what appears to us to be both ungenerous, impolitic, and ill-timed. The simultaneous appearance of this annexation project with the signing of the Commercial Treaty, may have had, for aught we can tell, a domestic rather than a foreign purpose in view—may have been one of the weights thrown into the scale against the furious indignation of defeated Protectionists—may have been meant to operate in France as a seasonable diversion from questions of greater magnitude and peril, or as a quasi compensation for the loss of trading and manufacturing monopolies. But be this as it may, and condemn as we will, there is no pretext for our mixing up the two questions, as though the one depended upon the other. Nothing but the meddlesomeness of egotism can discover in this yet unaccomplished scheme any danger to British interests, any affront to British honour, any ground for postponing intimate commercial arrangements. And we cannot but suspect that they who are so eager to mix up questions so wholly irrelevant, and to chain the dead body to the living one, are moved by considerations which have their origin in domestic rather than foreign policy, and by wishes rather to cripple the living than to benefit the dead.

We earnestly trust, and confidently believe, that in the interval which these patriotic members of Parliament have obtained, they will be assisted towards an adequate knowledge of the opinion entertained of them by the country. As to their ultimate success, we do not fear, and they can scarcely hope for it. There is too much of the desperate hardihood of the bankrupt gamster in this new move, to allow of its prospering, at least where intelligence and sobriety can make themselves heard. The plot, if plot it be, renders itself impossible by the extravagance of its folly. But we do not believe that it has ever reached even this stage of maturity. We are inclined to think that it is nothing more than one of those despairing threats which are sometimes, almost unconsciously, gasped out, in the hour of extremity, by a ruined political party. "The drowning man catches at straws." This is not the first time that the Conservatives, under the leadership of Mr. Disraeli, have extemporised a grave political movement in consequence of growls emitted by aspiring but disappointed Liberals. We should think it unlikely that, in the present instance, they will seriously pursue the path which has suddenly opened up to them. Before they have time to act, they will probably become conscious that to go further in this direction would be only to dare a worse fate than any that has yet overtaken them.

#### THE EMPEROR AND ITALY.

THE startling rumour, that obtained early last week, of a new French programme for the settlement of Italy, has been confirmed by the speech of the Emperor Napoleon in opening the session of the French Legislature, and explained in the despatches, since published, of M. de Thouvenel. That scheme is undoubtedly a departure from the liberal policy towards Italy announced soon after the accession to office of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. Still, before condemning the Emperor for betraying the cause of Italian independence, it is only fair candidly to examine the arguments by which the new proposals are supported.

It has all along been evident that the time must come when the policy of France and her Italian protégé would diverge. That period has now arrived. The Imperial language to the Court of Turin is substantially this:—"I am willing to facilitate and recognise the formation of a State in Northern Italy, which will comprise a population of more than 9,000,000 souls, and unite Modena and Parma directly, and indirectly, Romagna to Piedmont. I do not fear that such a solution will obtain the sanction of the Great Powers, including Austria, and thus 'found a durable state of things by placing it as soon as possible under the protection of international law.' If this plan does not satisfy you—if you insist upon absorbing Tuscany and also thus be-



coming the predominant Power in Italy—I cannot go with you. I must then withdraw all guarantee against foreign intervention by calling back my army. It is for you to choose between a settlement, supported by France and sanctioned by Europe, or an aggressive policy that leads to war and revolution." Whatever we may think of the inadequacy of the scheme propounded by the Emperor, to give effect to his declared wishes, it is impossible to deny his claim to give advice to Victor Emmanuel. "Guaranteeing Italy by my army against foreign intervention," he says truly enough in his speech, "I had the right to assign the limits to that guarantee. Therefore I did not hesitate to declare to the King of Sardinia that, while leaving him full liberty of action, I could not follow him in a policy which had the fault of appearing in the eyes of Europe a desire to absorb all the States of Italy, and which threatened new conflagrations." This view is further dwelt upon in the more elaborate despatch of the French Foreign Minister. M. de Thouvenel explains that while the Turin Cabinet is "its own master," and is left "in some measure a choice between two systems," His Majesty "will not hesitate to evince his firm and decisive resolve to take the interests of France as his sole guidance," should his advice respecting Tuscany be rejected.

We are unfashionable enough to believe that the Emperor of the French desires to avoid another war, and to obtain what he regards as a "speedy solution" of Italian difficulties. Nor are we disposed to question his sincerity when he remarks:—"The moment seems, then, to have arrived to put an end to these anxieties, which have lasted too long, and to seek for the means of inaugurating with boldness a new era of peace in France." His interests as the founder of a dynasty are opposed to war. His experience has satisfied him that it is a perilous and costly game to play. By the war in Italy he has obtained his foremost object—the consolidation of his power at home. And now the development of the industry of France is necessary both to repair her wasted resources and to give the Emperor a stronger hold on the affections of his subjects.

But, whether Napoleon is master of Italy, or whether he has been calling into life a nation that will fulfil its destiny in spite of his protests, the future will decide. That he has misgivings on the subject we infer from his eagerness at once to clutch the prize for which he bargained when Italy should be "free from the Alps to the Adriatic." It may be beyond his power to avert, for any length of time, that final struggle between the German and Italian races which is postponed rather than concluded. The solemn warnings of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs indicate truly enough that he discerns the danger of the crisis. He alludes to the perils of that aspiration which "reveals on the part of those whom it carries along with it an *arrière-pensée* of a war against Austria for the conquest of Venetia, and an *arrière-pensée*, if not of revolution, at least of menace for the tranquillity of the States of the Holy See and of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies," and by which he declares the Italian question would only be re-opened "more embittered than ever." The letter of Victor Emmanuel to the Pope, stating that he might perhaps "be under the necessity of occupying the Umbrian Marches, the population of which do not cease to demand the annexation of their country to Piedmont," and Count Cavour's despatch, calling attention to the circular of M. von Bissingen, which orders a forced enlistment into companies of penitentiary discipline of all Venetians who should appear hostile to Austria, and pointing out to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs the possible consequences of such a state of things in Venetia, are evident signs that these warnings are not superfluous. The project of "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," though abandoned by the Emperor, is now as ever, the programme of the Court of Turin. "Italy independent, with or without war," is still the motto of Count Cavour.

The erection of Tuscany into a separate State might delay, but would scarcely avert, the ultimate tendencies of the Cavour policy. Next Monday the States of Central Italy will have decided by universal suffrage and ballot on the two proposals—annexation to Sardinia, or a separate kingdom. The issue cannot be doubted. The Emperor has counselled Victor Emmanuel to reply favourably to the wishes of the provinces which should offer themselves to him, but to maintain the independence of Tuscany, and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See. Count Cavour has already replied by stating the motives which prevent the Sardinian Government accepting the counsels given, and requesting France to agree to the annexation, should the inhabitants confirm it by their wishes. It is hardly credible that the Emperor will withhold his assent to a vote taken at his own suggestion. A second appeal to popular

suffrage in Tuscany would indeed be a mockery, if it is to leave the question at issue precisely where it was. But that vote, while it will effectually extinguish any lingering hopes of a Napoleon dynasty in Tuscany, will oblige France to withdraw her troops from Lombardy, and enable the Emperor to throw upon the new Government of Northern Italy the full responsibility of any future aggressive action in respect to Venetia and the dominions of the Pope. He is hardly to be condemned for refusing to sanction a policy which must, under existing circumstances, precipitate another war between Piedmont and Austria.

Whatever may have been the occult motives that dictated M. Thouvenel's despatch, there is unquestionable wisdom and truth in his remarks that in the new "historical period" on which Northern Italy has entered, a term "of order and of peace" is needful for the work of assimilation, that "the very nature of things will overcome many obstacles," and that by seeking at once to absorb all those Italian populations that desire a change of masters, the Turin Government would "undertake a work out of proportion to its regular means of influence and of action."

#### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from Page 189.)

##### THE BUDGET.

On the bringing up of the report upon the Customs Acts, the discussion relating to the several forms in the resolution passed in committee on Thursday was renewed.

Mr. BENTINCK said the principle of the right hon. gentleman was free trade gone mad. It was the carrying out free trade in spite of every earthly consideration to the most extreme and absurd limits.

Mr. DODSON could understand several menaced interests huddling together, like a flock of frightened sheep, for the general safety; but he could not understand why the representatives of the agricultural interest, which was no longer protected, should fight the Budget inch by inch.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave some remarkable details on the subject of the cork trade, showing, he said, that freedom of trade was absolutely required for the benefit not only of the public but of the workmen.

The real cause of difficulty in the trade here arose from some of the rules of the societies to which, unhappily, many of the workmen belonged, requiring the same price to be paid for coarse as for fine work. (Hear, hear.) By the rules of the society a workman was bound to take not less for cutting a gross of sodawater corks, which were very inferior, than for cutting wine corks, which were of the finest quality. When the hon. member for Norfolk spoke of this business being carried on by women and children he little knew how entirely the reverse was the case. One of the rules of the society was that no master should employ more than a certain number of apprentices to a given number of men. In Catalonia the corkcutter worked in the cottage of his ancestors, with his family around him. In 1853 the duty on corks stood at 8d. per lb., and the proposal which he made on behalf of Lord Aberdeen's Government was to reduce the duty from 8d. to 4d. Such strong remonstrance, however, was made by the journeymen of the trade as unfortunately induced him to modify that proposal, and raise it to 6d. instead of 4d. The consequence of that was an immediate strike for an increase of wages, which lasted for ten months; and in almost every instance the increase demanded was obtained. Such a movement, of course, could only last for a time. Some of the masters held out against the strike, and took boys into their employment, who had shown themselves perfectly fit for the work; and by degrees it died away. The enormous evil of a prolonged struggle was thus inflicted on the trade in consequence of the reliance placed on a high protective duty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CLAY believed that if the duty on Spanish corks were retained the Foreign Secretary's representations to the Spanish Government might lead to reciprocal advantages and concessions.

The article, as amended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was then agreed to, as were also the various other articles comprised in the schedule down to those having the initial letter "S."

On resolution 3, relating to silk manufactures, being read, the discussion of Mr. Newdegate's amendment for retaining the existing import duties till the 1st of October, 1861, was resumed.

Mr. EDWARD ELLICE expressed a hope that in the convention which was to follow the confirmation of this treaty the Chancellor of the Exchequer would induce the French Government to abolish the duties on silk manufactures imported from this country. If that were done the silk trade would not have so much reason to complain. The people engaged in the silk trade could not all at once turn to other employments for a subsistence; their numbers were as large and their prospects of misery as great as were those of persons employed in branches of industry in respect to which the power of exception reserved by that 14th article might be exercised. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GLADSTONE said his right hon. friend and other members had asked no more than for an engagement on the part of the Government to do all that they could to liberate English goods imported into France from the payment of duty.

He thought he might say, on behalf of his noble friend the Foreign Secretary, that it would give him great pleasure to labour for such an end, but he could

not presume to predict the degree of success his noble friend might be able to attain in any particular case. When, however, once a country like France had taken so great a step as was involved in the engagements of the present treaty, and had performed a double process—on the one hand opening to her producers, the great mass of the people, the English market; and, on the other hand, depriving her great protected interests of that description and degree of protection which they had hitherto had, and putting them in a position essentially different from that in which they heretofore stood, he must say, after such a change as that had been effected, all that remained would be comparatively easy.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 179 to 51.

The report was agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Acts, and proceeded with the last item in resolution 4, which was agreed to. The fifth resolution, reducing the duties on a number of articles specified, was then taken and agreed to.

On the article paper-hangings an incidental discussion took place, in which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the mode in which the question of the paper-duty would be brought forward would be by moving for leave to bring in a bill, and he would take the debate and division on any stage of the bill which was most convenient to those who wished to oppose the remission of the duty.

Resolution 3, reducing the duty on foreign spirits to 8s. 6d. a gallon, was then taken. Mr. T. DUNCAN moved that the duty be 9s. After discussion the committee divided, and there appeared—For the amendment, 48; against it, 191; majority, 143. The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BYNG gave notice that on Monday he should move an address to the Queen expressing the concurrence and approval of the House of Commons on the commercial treaty with France.

Sir W. MILES stated that he should move his amendment with regard to the paper-duty on the second reading of the bill relating thereto on Friday next.

The House then resumed.

Mr. HENNESSY appeared in his place pursuant to the order of the House, and apologised for his absence from a committee of which he was a member, which, he stated, was owing solely to inadvertence.

The hon. member was ordered to attend the committee on Monday.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

##### DEFENCES, &c.

On Monday, in answer to Lord Ashley, Mr. S. HERBERT said the Government was aware that the lines of Hilsen, near Portsmouth, were commanded by Portsdown-hill, and it was under consideration what steps should be taken to put Portsdown-hill in a proper state of defence.

In answer to Captain Archdall, Mr. S. HERBERT said that it was not the case that the pay of lieutenant-colonels of infantry was 1s. 10d. a day more than that of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, and it was not intended to add to the pay of those officers.

In answer to Mr. Adderley, Mr. S. HERBERT said that the committee on the subject of expenditure on the military defences of the colonies had reported, and the Secretary for the Colonies had objected to the report.

##### ROSCOMMON ELECTION.

The report of the Roscommon Election Committee was brought up, declaring that Captain Goff was not duly elected, and that he was by his agents guilty of treating, and that the bills for expenses were not duly sent in to the election auditor.

##### THE NEW GUNS.

In answer to Mr. H. J. Baillie, Mr. S. HERBERT said that it was ascertained that Sir W. Armstrong's guns could now be used without the use of much water, which had not been the case at first. Mr. Whitworth's guns certainly were very free from fouling. It was true that when the committee which adopted Armstrong's gun chose it, Mr. Whitworth had not produced his present gun. A trial was about to be made with regard to the relative merits of the respective guns. There was not such a difference between the two guns as to induce him to stop the manufacture of Armstrong's gun.

In answer to Captain Vernon, Mr. S. HERBERT said Armstrong's guns did not require civilian workmen to attend to details, which in ordinary cases fell within the duties of gunners.

##### THE EXPORT OF RAGS.

In answer to Mr. Hankey, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the provisions of the treaty with France did not apply to any French colony except Algeria, and English goods could not be admitted under it to Martinique, Bourbon, &c. He wished to announce that the question of the removal of the export duty on French rags had been under the consideration of the French Council of State, and that body had recommended the abolition of that duty. (This statement was received with cheers.)

##### THE TREATY OF COMMERCE AND THE SAVOY QUESTION.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the order of the day be postponed until after a motion of Mr. Byng for an address to the Crown approving of the treaty with France, and appealed to Mr. Lindsay not to add an amendment with regard to British shipping, of which he had given notice.

Mr. LINDSAY said he could not answer that appeal until the words of Mr. Byng's motion were known, which was not yet the case.

Mr. A. KINGLAKE opposed the motion, urging that before the House was called on to affirm a treaty the preamble of which stated the object to be



draw closer the feelings of amity between England and France, something more should be known of the existing relations between the two countries. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) Within forty-eight hours after Lord John Russell had stated his objections to the annexation of Savoy to France, that annexation had been commenced, and consequently it was to be presumed that the two nations were placed in a position of antagonism.

Mr. BYNG said if it was the opinion that they should see the terms of his motion, he should have no objection to postpone it till Thursday.

Lord PALMERSTON concurred, stating that the motion with regard to the treaty was brought on so soon only from a belief that the House was desirous of discussing that question at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. DISRAELI did not think the course adopted by the Government was consistent with the usual course, which, in matters of this kind, was to give at least a week's notice of the fact and the language of the intended address, and he was glad that the motion had not been pressed now. He suggested Friday as a better day.

Mr. HORSMAN complained of the unprecedented manner in which the Government had appropriated almost every day for the conduct of their business.

Sir J. PAKINGTON never remembered any course taken by a Government which looked so much like an intention to take the House by surprise.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought Sir J. Pakington might have spared the charge he had made against the Government of wishing to stifle discussion on the question. They had given every facility for discussion, and had every reason to be satisfied with the result of the discussions which had taken place. (Hear, hear.) It was not for the convenience of the Government, but with a view to the public advantage, that the business of the Budget had been pressed forward. It would be better to take the proposed motion on Thursday, as it would give an opportunity for an adjourned debate on Friday.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD urged that the question raised by Mr. Kinglake, with regard to the relations of this country with France and the fitness of the opportunity of agreeing to the treaty, was of great importance, as it involved the whole question of the relations of France with the whole of Europe, as well as the future policy of the Emperor. (Hear, hear.) All Europe looked to this country to take the initiative in any movement against that policy; and yet the House, instead of being called on to protest against it, would be asked to sanction a treaty which professed to draw closer the relations between France and England, thus marking an identity of policy between them. He wished to see a solemn protest made in unison by those great Powers, with whom England was bound by treaty on this question, against the project, already half accomplished, of the annexation of Savoy to France. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BRIGHT should be glad to know if Mr. Fitzgerald's opinions were those of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. That gentleman's speech had caused him great astonishment and pain, importing into it, as he did, so much calculated to cause irritation to other countries.

He did not ask hon. gentlemen opposite to agree with him; he was only telling them what a great number of people believed, and the opinion was growing stronger every day that there were persons occupying high positions before the public who would rather see a great alienation from France—even though it might lead to the terrific consequences of another war—than a growing friendship between England and France, which was likely to result from the commercial treaty. ("Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear!") The hon. gentleman proposed, in effect, that the House should not proceed with the commercial treaty until the question of Savoy should be settled. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) Did he misunderstand the hon. gentleman? [Mr. S. Fitzgerald intimated that he had not said so.] Then he retracted the statement; but he was quite sure that the tone of the hon. gentleman's observations led to that conclusion. (Cheers.) Besides, he would ask, what was the object of tying the two things up together, unless one was to be made dependent on the other? (Hear, hear.) He ventured to say that no words that could be put into a resolution would more decidedly cause a rupture between France and England than words declaring that the House would not consider the commercial treaty until the question of the annexation of Savoy was settled. (Hear, hear.) He believed he placed these attacks imperilling peace with France and therefore with Europe, on the real ground when he stated that they were made for a party object, for which a great party ought to be ashamed. (Cheers.)

Mr. LIDDELL said he was only speaking the feeling of a great portion of the House when he said he was not prepared to pusillanimously agree to the annexation of Savoy to France.

Mr. WHITESIDE contended that the person who endangered the peace of Europe was he who did not respect the faith of treaties. There was no imputation on Lord J. Russell, who had, as he thought, well performed his duty; but the object was to strengthen the hands of the Ministry on a question of territorial encroachment on a country guaranteed by treaty, and the interference of Parliament was more calculated to prevent than to cause war.

Mr. B. OSBORNE, without questioning the motives of Mr. Fitzgerald, said he did question his discretion in the speech he had just made, and the speech of Mr. Whiteside showed that he thought so.

Are we to lay hold of this commercial treaty, which is meant to be one of amity, and turn it, instead, into a source of war? (Hear, hear.) By the course you are pursuing I firmly believe that you are laying the foundations of enmity between the two countries. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK not being of any party whatever, he could not be accused of any party motive. Anxious as he was for the completion of the treaty, he still thought that it might well be mixed up with the question of Savoy, inasmuch as it was necessary to consider the character of the man with whom we were negotiating that treaty. That man was casting dishonour upon England when he was breaking all the treaties to which she was a party, and doing a dishonourable act, and he (Mr. Roebuck) feared lest it should seem that this country was truckling to him. If we stood by now and saw him take Savoy, we should see him taking the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, and clutching Belgium. ("Oh, oh!" and cheers.) All he wished was a grave, solemn declaration of England and of that House against the course proposed by the Emperor, and that House had once before stopped him short in his career.

Mr. CONINGHAM protested against such language as that which had been applied to the Emperor of the French, which would be taken as expressed to the people of France.

Lord J. RUSSELL would have no objection, if any member wished to question the mode in which the Government had dealt with the subject of Savoy, to see a formal motion to that effect. But the course now taken was neither consistent with the constitutional practice of that House, nor with the maintenance of friendly relations with France—perpetually raising incidental discussion, leading to no result, and insinuating distrust against the sovereign of the French people. When France and Sardinia were arranging the war in Italy, there was some conversation on the subject of the annexation of Savoy; and after the war it was fully understood if Lombardy alone was given to Sardinia, there would be no question of the annexation of Savoy to France. But when it appeared the wish of the Italian people that Central Italy should be given to Sardinia, the territory of Savoy was considered necessary to France. He (Lord J. Russell) had never hesitated to give an opinion to the French Government adverse to that course. The Emperor had stated distinctly that he would consult the other Powers of Europe, and all that remained was the mode in which they were to be consulted. None of the other Powers had spoken on the subject; and, though there could be little doubt as to their sentiments, there was a doubt as to the mode in which they would speak out. Was this a moment, then, to discuss or to decide on this question? He believed that if Prussia, Austria, and Russia objected to the project, as England had done, it would not be pressed. Even the Power most interested, Sardinia, had not spoken. But whatever might be said with regard to Savoy, he believed that the treaty of commerce was calculated to give a greater number of persons an interest in the blessings of peace, which it was the duty of every minister in Europe to do his best to maintain. There was nothing in the question of Savoy to prevent the drawing closer the commercial ties between France and England.

After some observations from Lord J. Manners, Lord H. Vane, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Stirling, and other members, the motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Byng's motion postponed to Thursday.

#### THE BUDGET.

The House then went into committee on the Customs Acts, and proceeded with the 9th resolution, making a number of articles, such as butter, cheese, &c., free of duty. All the other resolutions except that relating to hops having been agreed to, the House resumed.

The House then went into committee of ways and means, when resolutions were moved allowing twopence and fivepence a gallon for drawback on spirits, and agreed to. After some opposition to proceeding with it, which nearly ended in a division,

#### SAVINGS BANKS, &c.

The Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill was read a second time, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having been compelled, by the expression of opinion of members, to repeat the statement of the objects of the bill, which he had done previously in moving the resolutions on which it is founded.

The amendments to the Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill were considered.

The Packet Service (Transfer of Contract) Bill passed through committee.

The Medical Acts Amendment Bill passed through committee.

#### HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

On the motion that the Settled Estates Act (1856) Amendment Bill be read a second time, Mr. Byng moved its rejection. The bill is one by which the lord of the manor of Hampstead would be empowered to let land in that neighbourhood on building leases. Mr. Whiteside, who had charge of the bill, said that there was a clause in the bill which prohibited any building on Hampstead-heath itself. After a debate a division was taken, and the bill was rejected, the numbers being—for the second reading, 43; against it, 86; majority, 43.

The Paper-duty Bill was brought in and read a first time.

The House adjourned at half-past eleven.

The Art Union of London offers a premium of seventy guineas for a group or statuette from English history; thirty guineas to the second best model; also a premium of 100 guineas for a series of designs in outline to the "Idylls of the King," and insists, for these designs, on simplicity of composition and expression, severe beauty of form, and pure, correct drawing.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

#### THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH TO THE CHAMBERS.

The opening of the Corps Legislatif took place on Thursday, March 1st, when the Emperor delivered the following speech:—

Messieurs les Senateurs,

Messieurs les Deputes,

At the opening of the last session, confiding in the patriotism of France, I wished to relieve your minds from exaggerated fears of a probable war. To-day it is my most ardent desire to reassure you against the inquietudes and anxieties which even peace has given birth to. I sincerely desire this peace, and I will not neglect anything to maintain it. I cannot but congratulate myself upon my friendly relations with all the powers of Europe. The only portion of the globe in which our arms are still engaged is in the remote east, but the courage of our soldiers and sailors, aided by the loyal concurrence of Spain, will doubtless speedily bring about the restoration of peace with Cochinchina. Respecting China, an important expedition will, in conjunction with the forces of Great Britain, chastise that country for her perfidy.

The complications in Europe are, I hope, approaching to an end, and Italy is upon the eve of regulating freely her own affairs. Without recapitulating the long negotiations which have lingered for so many months, I shall confine myself to the principal point. The dominant idea of the treaty of Villafranca was to obtain the almost complete independence of Venetia at the price of the restoration of the Archduke. These negotiations having failed, in spite of my most earnest solicitations, I have expressed my regret on this account at Vienna as well as at Turin, because the state of things, if prolonged, threatened to remain without any issue. While this state of things was the subject of loyal explanations between my Government and that of Austria, it caused steps on the part of England, Prussia, and Russia, which, taken together, clearly evince the desire of the great Powers to arrive at a conciliatory adjustment of all interests. In order to second those dispositions it was important for France to present such a combination as would have the greatest chance of being accepted by Europe.

In guaranteeing Italy by my army against foreign intervention I had the right to point out the limits of this guarantee.

I have not therefore hesitated to declare to the King of Sardinia that, although leaving to him an entire liberty of action, I could not follow him in a policy which, in the eyes of Europe, appeared to intend the absorption of the states of Italy, and which threatened new complications. I have counselled him to reply favourably to the wishes of the provinces which offer themselves to him, but to maintain the autonomy of Tuscany, and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See. If this arrangement does not satisfy everybody, it has the advantage of reserving principles, of calming apprehension, and it elevates Piedmont to a kingdom of more than nine millions of souls. Having in view this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passes of the Alps, it was my duty, for the safety of our frontiers, to claim the French side of the mountains. In this reclamation of a territory of small extent there is nothing to alarm Europe, or to belie the disinterested policy which I have more than once proclaimed; France, however, will not acquire this aggrandisement, small as it is, either by a military occupation, or by exciting an insurrection, or by secret intrigue, but in frankly stating the question to the great Powers. Their equity will doubtless induce them to recognise, as France would certainly do with regard to them in the like circumstances, that the important territorial change which is about to take place gives us the right to a guarantee indicated by nature herself.

I cannot pass over in silence the emotion of a portion of the Catholic world which has suddenly yielded to such unreflecting impressions, and has thrown itself into such passionate alarms. The past, which should have been a guarantee for the future, has been in such a manner misunderstood, and the service rendered in such a manner forgotten, that a very profound conviction, on absolute confidence in the public reason, has been necessary in order to preserve, in the midst of agitations which have been excited, the calm which alone maintains us in the truth. Facts, however, have clearly spoken for themselves during the eleven years that I have maintained alone in Rome the power of the Holy Father, without for a moment ceasing to revere in his person the holy character of the chief of our religion. On the other side, the populations of the Romagna, suddenly abandoned to themselves, yielded to a natural attraction, and during the war endeavoured to make common cause with us. Ought I to forget them in peace, and abandon them afresh for an unlimited time to the risks of foreign occupation? My first efforts were to reconcile them to their sovereign, but not succeeding, I endeavoured at least to maintain in the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope. From the preceding you see, although all is not yet terminated, how we may be allowed at least to hope for a speedy solution. The moment, therefore, seems to have arrived to put an end to the deliberations which too long preoccupy the public mind, and to find the means of boldly inaugurating in France a new era of peace.

The army has already been reduced by 150,000 men, and this reduction would have been more considerable were it not for the war with China, the occupation of Rome and of Lombardy. My Government will immediately submit to you a summary of measures which propose to facilitate production, to augment, by cheap living, the well-being of the working classes, and to multiply our commercial relations. The first step to be taken in this course was to fix an epoch for the suppression of those impassable barriers which, under the name of prohibitions, excluded from our markets foreign products, thus compelling other nations to adopt a reciprocity to be regretted on our account. But something more difficult still remained us—it was the slight inclination existing for a treaty of commerce with England. I have therefore taken upon myself the responsibility of this great measure. A very simple reduction



shows the advantage of this treaty to both countries. Neither of them will certainly fail at the end of some years to take each in its own interests the initiative in the proposed measures; but then the reduction in the tariff not being simultaneous, it would take place on both sides without immediate compensation. The treaty has then only advanced the period of salutary modifications, and given to indispensable reforms the character of reciprocal concessions destined to fortify the alliance of two great nations. In order that this treaty may produce its best effects, I demand your most energetic concurrence for the adoption of the laws which will facilitate the putting it into practice. I call your attention above all to the means of communication, which by their development can alone permit us to compete with foreign industry; but as the moments of transition are always painful, and as it is our duty to put an end to a state of uncertainty so injurious to our interests, I call on your patriotism for the prompt examination of the laws which will be submitted to you for enfranchising primary materials from all duties, and reducing those which weigh on provisions largely consumed.

The resources of the treasury will find themselves sensibly diminished, nevertheless, the receipts and expenditure of the year 1861 will be balanced without the necessity of an appeal to the credit, or having recourse to new taxes. In tracing to you a true picture of our political and commercial situations, I desire to inspire you with full confidence in the future, and so to associate you in the accomplishment of a work fruitful in grand result.

The protection of Providence so visibly extended to us during the war will not fail us in a pacific enterprise which aims at the amelioration of the condition of the greater number. Let us then continue our march of progress without allowing ourselves to be arrested by the murmurs of egotism or by party clamours and unjust suspicions.

France menaces no one; she desires to develop in peace, in the plenitude of her independence, the immense resources which Heaven has given to her; and she cannot awake gloomy susceptibilities, since from the state of civilisation in which we are springs from day to day more forcibly that truth which consoles and reassures humanity, that the more a country is rich and prosperous the more it contributes to the wealth and prosperity of other countries.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* describes the ceremonial of Thursday. The Emperor deviated from his ordinary practice of reading the speech standing. He remained sitting during its delivery, owing to fatigue, and a slight indisposition, but his voice was as distinct as ever, and reached every corner of the hall. Two or three times he was interrupted by applause, and some isolated cries of "Bravo;" the closing sentence was warmly received. The applause was marked when allusion was made to the demand for the French sides of the Alps. The paragraph relating to commercial reform was listened to with attention, but also in silence. The allusion to Piedmont did not seem to produce any warm feeling. Out of doors the speech (though pacific in tone), is considered too sparing of information on Italian affairs, and, with one or two exceptions, vague and slightly embarrassed. Something more precise and definite was expected on points which have so long kept the public in suspense.

#### OFFICIAL CIRCULARS ON ITALY.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a despatch from M. Thouvenel, dated February 24, addressed to Baron Talleyrand, the French Ambassador at Turin. The Minister states the grave situation which has been created by the late events, and explains the dangers which would be incurred by Piedmont in over-extending her territory. M. Thouvenel says:—

The idea of annexation to Piedmont is rather a protest against another great Power than a deliberate attraction towards Sardinia. If this feeling did not appear from the beginning it would not delay to show itself in the emergencies which wisdom counsels Sardinia to contest. People would not delay to reproach her passionately for betraying the cause for which she has been aggrandised and armed, and she would be exposed to two emergencies, both equally disastrous—war and revolution.

M. Thouvenel proposes a solution having some chances of being accepted by Europe, and preserving to Sardinia the full exercise of the influence which she has a right to enjoy in the Peninsula. That combination would be complete annexation of Parma and Modena to Sardinia. Vicarial Government of the Romagna by Sardinia, in the name of the Holy See, and re-establishment of Tuscany in her political and territorial autonomy. M. Thouvenel maintains that the project of the annexation of Tuscany reveals a hidden thought of war against Austria for the conquest of Venetia, and an inward idea, if not of revolution, at least of menacing the tranquillity of the Pope and the King of Naples. If the Cabinet of Turin would adhere to the solution proposed, France would not only support this combination in a Conference or Congress, but she would also proclaim that no foreign intervention shall be allowed to attack it. The Cabinet of Turin is at liberty to follow another policy, but France would at no price consent to assume the responsibility of such a state of things. M. Thouvenel then treats the question of annexation of Savoy and Nice, which, in presence of the aggrandisement of Sardinia, presents itself as a geographical necessity for the safety of our frontier. M. Thouvenel points out that this would also protect the interests of Switzerland, which France desires to take into consideration. He requests Baron Talleyrand to draw the attention of Count Cavour to this point in declaring to him at the same time that France does not wish to force the will of the inhabitants, and that, besides, the Government of the Emperor would not fail, when the moment should appear to him to have arrived, to consult previously the great Powers of Europe, in order to prevent a false interpretation of the reasons which direct his conduct.

M. Thouvenel states in a despatch of the same date to M. Persigny, French Ambassador at London, the motives of the last proposal made by France to Sardinia. Austria having refused the proposal of England, the Government of the Emperor of the French was convinced that he could not succeed in relieving himself of his moral responsibility unless the principle of universal suffrage, which constitutes his own legitimacy, becomes also the foundation of the new order of things in Italy. But this England abstains from advising, and the existing Governments of Central Italy think it useless to appeal again to the vote of the inhabitants. M. Thouvenel concludes that he thinks it necessary to make the above-mentioned proposal to Sardinia, and has authorised M. de Persigny to read to Lord John Russell a copy of the despatch which has been forwarded to Turin.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, explaining the French policy in Italy. In mentioning the solution proposed in the message of M. Thouvenel, M. Grandguillot says:—"If it is not a Sardinian solution it is an Italian one. Sardinia will possess in Tuscany an ally who will aid her to overcome the opposition of Naples and Rome, in order to constitute an Italian nation, with the concurrence of all its nationalities, and not an Italian kingdom, absorbing everything without considering the essential differences, the opposing interests, and the distrust of Europe."

The Imperial Government of France presented a bill to the Corps Legislatif on Friday, to the effect that the import duties on all those articles which by the treaty of commerce were not to be reduced till July 1, shall be lowered immediately; and the Chamber is called upon to vote the measure as one of urgency.

The Cardinals and Prelates who are members of the Senate have presented to the House petitions demanding the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. It is admitted that, with all his sagacity, the Emperor has been completely out in his calculations about the French clergy. He never anticipated the all but unanimous resistance which his policy with regard to the Pope has encountered.

There is a rumour among military men that the soldiers now on leave are to rejoin their regiments as soon as possible, except those whose period of service ends this year. It is said that the Imperial Guard will not be exempted.

Baron Gros has been selected to fulfil, on the part of France, a mission in China, analogous to that of Lord Elgin for England. It is expected that the two plenipotentiaries will leave for Hong Kong on March 11, on board the same packet. Baron Gros will be invested with full power to conclude a treaty of peace with the Emperor of Annam, and to settle the rights of the French in Cochin China for the future. His negotiations to this end will be supported by a Spanish plenipotentiary, who left Marseilles for Tourane on February 29.

#### THE PAPAL STATES.

The cardinals, convoked by his Holiness to a special congregation, have, it is said, unanimously decided that the preservation of the patrimony of the Pope is too intimately connected with the general interests of the Church to be treated simply as a political question.

It is confirmed that a communication presented by the almoner of Victor Emmanuel to the Pope announced that the King of Sardinia would perhaps be under the necessity of occupying the Umbrian Marches, the population of which do not cease to demand the annexation of their country to Piedmont. The Pope replied immediately, expressing his surprise and grief, and threatening the King of Sardinia with excommunication. Eight students of the University of Rome have been expelled, and the Prelate Rector has been dismissed. Another disturbance has taken place among the students. The Government is occupied with the loan. A mixed commission has been appointed to report definitively upon the fusion of the railway companies, and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement of the question.

A popular manifestation of no importance in favour of annexation to Piedmont has taken place in Gubbio. The Pope is said to be ready to grant concessions, if the Legations submit. The students of the University have demanded the re-admission of the eight students who had been expelled. General Goyon has sent a detachment of troops to the University, thereby preventing any disturbance.

The Papal Government has prohibited commerce by transit between Ancona and the Romagna. The merchants have lodged a protest against this measure. Agitation prevails in the Marches; the landed proprietors refuse to pay taxes. Thousands of citizens are signing addresses to the Great Powers in favour of the annexation. Soldiers enlisted in Austria continue to arrive in the States of the Church and in Naples.

#### CENTRAL ITALY.

A decree of the Government calls together the inhabitants of the *Emilian Provinces* for the 11th and 12th March, to vote by ballot and universal suffrage on the two proposals—annexation to Sardinia, or separate kingdom. In his manifesto Farini says:—

We owe great gratitude to the Emperor of the French for having espoused the cause of Italy in the war of independence, and for having established the principle of non-intervention. You have already, and in time of danger, declared that you would resist the restoration of your former rulers. You have proclaimed Victor

Emmanuel your King. Whereas disorders, crimes, and emigration prevailed under your former government, you have since by your conduct proved yourselves worthy of being a free people, and you have organised a strong army. Europe is convinced that the fallen Governments could only be kept up by the aid of foreign troops; but it has been thought that the formation of a separate kingdom would be for your advantage. We have accepted the advice given us to consult afresh the national will. Your vote will be respected. I submit to direct and secret universal suffrage the following alternative—Annexation to the constitutional monarchy of King Victor Emmanuel, or a separate kingdom. When your votes have been given my task will be accomplished. FARINI.

A decree has been published convoking the Tuscan people for the 11th and 12th of March, in order to vote by universal suffrage and ballot on the two following proposals—annexation to Sardinia, or separate kingdom. All Tuscans, being twenty-one years of age and enjoying political rights, are entitled to vote.

The Tuscan papers state that, out of 246 municipal councils of that province, 244 have already manifested their desire for a speedy annexation to Piedmont.

#### PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

By a Royal decree, the electoral assemblies are convoked for the 25th of March, and Parliament is to meet on the 2nd April. Another decree appoints thirty-two new senators.

The definitive result of the vote of Central Italy on the question of annexation to Piedmont will be known on the 20th inst.

The *Opinione* asserts that Count Cavour has given his reply on the subject of Central Italy. He states the motives which prevent the Sardinian Government accepting the counsels given and requests France to agree to the annexation should the inhabitants confirm it by their wishes.

#### SAVOY.

The Paris papers publish the following, dated Antibes, March 3:—"The part of the Imperial Speech concerning the annexation of Savoy and Nice has been received in Nice with enthusiasm. The Italian party is greatly agitated."

The following is also published by the French papers:—

NICE, Sunday, March 4.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Sardinian constitution, manifestations were made by the Piedmontese in the Italian theatre. Very few persons were present, and those in the boxes remained silent. A demonstration also took place in the French theatre, where the population of Nice demanded the "Ode Napoleonienne" and the "Reine Hortense," which were performed amidst enthusiastic applause and shouts of "Viva l'Imperatore," "Viva l'Annezzione." The situation of the country is very critical.

#### AUSTRIA.

A report is current that the organisation of the Imperial Council, on a wider basis, has received the sanction of the Emperor. The Council of the Empire will be augmented by the nomination of extraordinary councillors, selected from among persons of known ability, and by the nomination of thirty-seven ordinary councillors, chosen from a list, to be presented by the Provincial Diet. The thirty-seven ordinary Councillors will be re-elected every six years. The Council of the Empire will examine the budget, control laws relating to financial matters, laws of general interest, projects for the formation of the Provisional Diets, and all questions submitted to its deliberation by the Emperor. Until the convocation of the Provincial Diets the Emperor will complete the Council of the Empire by appointing persons of great distinction on the basis of population.

The Austrian Government is said to have made known that its interests not being directly affected by the annexation of Savoy to France, it would observe on this question the same passive conduct which the Great Powers exhibited at the time of the last war in Lombardy, and that Austria will not protest against the annexation of Savoy.

A letter from Verona, of Feb. 23, says:—"Austria is preparing for war, and the colossal proportions of her preparations lead to the belief that she expects a formidable contest. For more than a week past steamers have arrived at Venice with enormous cargoes of munition, which has been immediately sent on to Padua, which, it appears, will be the basis of the strategic operations. All along the line of rail from Dolo to Padua are to be seen rifled cannon of recent fabrication. There are enough of them, it is said, to mount about twenty batteries. They are field-pieces, but some few are heavy ordnance for breaching; both were cast in the arsenals of Vienna, where the works are carried on night and day. Here we are still digging and repairing the moats around the old fortifications. At Peschiera they are working in all haste on the construction of batteries on the Malusina side, on that of San Vergilio and of Cisano. Provisions are being stored up in the forts. Our towns are deserts; you must know that better than ourselves. Arrests and perquisitions continue."

For some time a project has been on foot for exporting to Western Europe, and especially England, the wines of Tokay, Naezmelny, Ujhely, and other places in Hungary. Application for permission to form the company was accordingly made at Vienna, but it was refused.

A letter from Pesth, dated Feb. 24th, says:—

Since the endeavours of Baron Nicholas Vay for arranging the Protestant difficulties have completely failed a lull has succeeded the stormy agitation, the Calvinists sticking unswervingly to their determination not to submit to the decrees of Count Thun; but we



hear sometimes of one or the other obscure Lutheran Slavonic congregation in the rural districts organising the administration according to the ministerial orders. All these congregations get autograph letters of thanks from the minister, and the promise of governmental favours; still it is remarkable that not one Magyar, German, or manufacturing and mining congregation, has until now accepted the orders of Count Thun.

The national costume has lately completely superseded the chimney-pot hats and swallow-tail dress-coat; and the ladies find that the Hungarian dress is peculiarly favourable to female beauty. The fashion originating at Pesth has spread all over the country, and met with great success at Vienna. In Croatia the German hats and coats were likewise proscribed in society, and the Hungarian costume got equal rights with the Croatian.

## RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* gives an official denial to the statement relative to an alliance between Russia and Austria.

In a letter from St. Petersburg dated February 25, it is said:

The citizens of Moscow have given splendid fêtes in honour of Prince Bariatinski, the vanquisher of Schamyl. The army of the Caucasus, which numbers 130,000 men, is not to be reduced, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, who would by a reduction of that army create a saving much needed by the Imperial Treasury. It is said even that the effective force of the Trans-Caucasian army will be increased to 150,000 men, for the province of the Caucasus, since its submission, is an excellent base of operations for a Russian army, should a necessity arise for its acting against Turkey. The publication of an ukase is shortly expected which will definitively settle the question of the emancipation of the peasants.

## SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The following despatches have been received:—

MADRID, Feb. 28.

The Spanish squadron has been compelled by bad weather to put back to Algiers.

Marshal O'Donnell will march to Rabatt in three days. The tempest interrupts the communication.

TETUAN, March 3.

General Echague has commenced a forward movement from Serralles, but it is not known in what direction.

Marshal O'Donnell has sent to Madrid the cannon taken at Tetuan.

## AMERICA.

## THE TOTAL LOSS OF THE HUNGARIAN WITH 205 LIVES.

The steamer Hungarian was totally lost on the morning of the 19th off Sable Island. All on board, it is feared, perished. Her lights were seen at four o'clock in the morning, and disappeared at daybreak. Six mail-bags floated ashore. It is believed that there are no survivors. Communication with the ship was impossible, owing to a heavy sea. A portion of the vessel was visible at low water. A steamer had gone to the scene of the wreck. The Hungarian left Liverpool for Portland on the 8th of February with about thirty-five passengers and a crew of eighty individuals. It appears from the books of the Admiralty emigration agent that the passengers and crew numbered together 205 souls.

The Senate, in executive sessions on the 21st, ratified the treaty of amity and commerce with Paraguay; the one previously ratified is for indemnity. The Mexican treaty had been reported and read, and its further consideration postponed until the 27th ult. The resolutions for the acquisition of Cuba and the Canadas were before the Senate on the 21st, as was also the French Spoliation Bill, and the Bill for International Copyright. Mr. Seward had introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Wyandot Constitution. It was made the special order for the 29th February.

The complications between the North and South have undergone no change, and Mr. Lamar, in a speech in the Senate on the 21st, on the question of slavery, said "the South were determined that the institution of slavery should be maintained as an existing fact in the confederacy."

The *Boston Daily Atlas* says:—"The correspondence with the English Government touching the north-western boundary line has been resumed, each party claiming a clear title to the island of San Juan. It will probably be settled by England taking the island and yielding some other points as a satisfactory equivalent."

A grand mass meeting of those in favour of upholding the union, the constitution, and the laws of the country, and of securing the rights of the several States inviolate; resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy; opposed to all sectional parties, and in favour of elevating men to office who would administer the government in the spirit of its founders, was held at New York on the night of the 21st February.

From Havannah we have advices to the 15th ult. The Captain-General had issued an order on the 10th ult. stopping the importation of Chinese emigrants into the island after the 31st of December next, giving, as a reason, that a sufficient number had arrived (with those to arrive) to test that kind of labour. The correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"No less than four vessels, that were notoriously bound for the coast of Africa, to return with cargoes of Bozales, had left the harbour within the last ten days; one of them was a steamer."

Advices from San Francisco are to the 30th of January. Upwards of 100,000 signatures had been appended to the petition to the Legislature to prevent the emigration of the Chinese.

The accounts from Mexico exhibit a frightful state of anarchy in that country. Miramon was expected to reach Vera Cruz on the 1st of March. The city was well fortified. Miramon was without artillery. The entire foreign population of Chihuahua had been forced to quit the country. The Americans left a million dollars worth of property behind. A desperate battle had been fought, in which the Liberals suffered a disastrous defeat.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A Turin letter states that Poerio, who has lately been very ill, but is now quite recovered, will probably be a candidate for the representation of Milan in the National Parliament.

The *London and China Telegraph* makes mention of an injury to the submarine cable between Singapore and Batavia:—"The rupture of the cable is supposed to have occurred in or near the Lucipara passage, and has probably been caused by a ship's anchor. Communication has not yet been resumed, and some time may elapse ere the injury can be repaired."

## THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

The following are extracts from letters received from Dr. Livingstone:—

River Shire, Oct. 10, 1859.

We have traced this river up to its point of departure from the hitherto undiscovered Lake Nyassa, or Nyinyasi. This discovery in a direction I never contemplated exploring is of more importance than at first sight appears, for it opens a cotton-producing country or unknown extent, which really seems superior to the American, for there are no frosts to endanger or cut off the crops, and, instead of the unmerciful toil required in America, one sowing of foreign (probably American) seed, already introduced by the natives themselves into several districts, serves for three years' crops, even though the plant is annually burnt down. There may be evils to counterbalance these advantages, but I am as yet ignorant as to their nature. We found that the Shire, which is easily navigable for 100 miles above its confluence with the Zambesi, has only thirty-three miles of cataracts above 15 deg. 55 min. south latitude, when the river becomes placid again, and continues so right into Nyassa, in lat. 14 deg. 25 min. south. The land above the cataracts and east of the Shire is arranged in three terraces of different heights. The lower, or that of the valley of the Shire, is about 1,200 feet high, and exactly like the valley of the Nile at Cairo. The second is three or four miles broad, and over 2,000 feet in altitude; while the third is over 3,000 feet at its western edge, and some twelve or fifteen miles broad. These terraces are wonderfully well watered with running rills of deliciously cool water. There is also considerable cultivation of cotton of the indigenous kind, which requires to be sown annually.

We travelled in the hottest season of the year, or that called in West Africa "the smokes," when, from the burning of tens of thousands of acres of tall grass the atmosphere takes the appearance of a partial London fog. The valley of the Shire was then very hot and stifling, but one day's march took us up to the third terrace, where it was delightfully cool. On this terrace, which is about equal in altitude to Table Mountain at the Cape, long talked of as the highest in South Africa, rises Mount Zomba, which we ascended, and found to be between 7,000 and 8,000 feet in altitude. Here, though it was cold, there is considerable cultivation, though not of cotton. I mention these peculiarities of the country that you may perceive we have considerable changes of climate within a few miles of each other. These would keep Europeans well, and we flatter ourselves into the belief, from which a percentage may be deducted, that we can cure fever, even in the lowlands, without, in general, great loss of strength to the patient. We have not, thanks to Heaven, lost a man yet, though, from the leaky state of our vessel, we never could keep water from our beds, and have long lain on damp, rotten cushions. A common road could easily be made past the cataracts, and a small steamer made to unscrew could be replaced on the lake.

If I do not form too high an opinion of myself, I think I am not visionary. I resisted all the offers of speculators and company-formers while at home, because, though I had passed through a portion of this same field, I did not see how it could be approached at once. When I described the parts I had seen far to the west of this, with vegetation and soil identical, the idea of large sandy districts in Inner Africa was so firmly imbedded in the public mind that I could easily see I was barely believed. Hence my desire to have other witnesses. Now I have had C. Livingstone, Dr. Kirk, and Mr. Rae, all of whom have travelled extensively, and they declare that they never saw such a well-watered country anywhere.

The land beyond Zomba contracts into a narrow isthmus between the Lakes Shirwa, or Tamandua, and Nyassa. The former we found to be about ninety miles in length, but no one could tell us where the head of Nyassa lay. There was a swell on it as on the sea, though there was no wind, and it gives off the Shire constantly without rising or falling to any extent. The Shire is from eighty to one hundred yards wide, about two fathoms deep, and has a two-and-a-half knot current. A lake giving off such a body of water must itself be large. Where we saw it the width was eight or ten miles.

The two lakes lie parallel with the east coast, and all the traffic from the central region must cross at certain fords, the chief of which is situated at the point of departure of the Shire, for there the traders can pass along the isthmus between the lakes, without embarking on either. They then diverge to Mozambique, the Angotia river, and other parts.

We met a large east coast slaving party here coming from Cazembe's country with an immense number of slaves and elephants' tusks. We bought some fine specimens of malachite from them. A more blackguard looking set I never saw; they appear to be the people of the Angotia river, but were not Arabs, though somewhat like them. When they knew we were English, they slipped off by night, with probably the same opinion of us as we had of them. The English name is well known far into the country. An English establish-

ment in this quarter would be of great benefit, for the native traders would rather part with their ivory here than carry it a month farther to the coast for the same price.

It would soon develop the cotton trade, for the people around are great agriculturists, and have no cattle like the Caffres. They are quick of apprehension, and we found that suspicious of our turning out to be a marauding party were quickly allayed by frankly stating that we came to find out and mark paths for our traders to come along and buy cotton. Some of the natives ran off at once to find the cotton for sale. But time would be required to get a firm footing in the country. At present not more than one-fifth of the soil capable of cultivation has been under the hoe.

A colony of our own honest poor would be a great advantage to both England and Africa: and were our religious as well as mercantile establishments planted simultaneously I have no fear as to the result.

I have submitted a plan to Government by which I think this new field may be occupied advantageously, and a command of a large portion of the east coast slave market obtained. This is the work which I proposed to myself when the expedition was planned.

D. LIVINGSTONE.

In a subsequent letter addressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, dated November the 6th, Dr. Livingstone describes another mountainous and healthful region parallel to the Shire, lying to the east of the Lakes Shirwa and Tamandua and Nyassa, and which, like Mount Zomba, rises to 7,000 and 8,000 feet in height. In concluding this letter he says, "develop the lawful trades, including the cotton trade, in this hilly and healthful country, and slavery is doomed over a very large district."

In another letter to the same friend, dated at Kongone, the port at one of the mouths of the Zambesi which the British expedition discovered, Dr. Livingstone writes, on the 10th of December, in good spirits, his vessel having been rendered water-tight thought the assistance afforded him by Captain Berkeley, of her Majesty's ship Lynx. After expressing his great obligation to Admiral Sir F. Grey and the naval officers for their friendly aid, he adds, "we are in a spot where the sea breeze plays continually upon us, and we enjoy good health. I go up to the Makololo country from this."

An interesting letter from Mr. Chas. Livingstone to Mr. W. Logan, of Glasgow, has been published, dated Dec. 1, embodying many of the above details. He says that the population are anxious to trade, but "are by no means teetotalers. Large quantities of beer are manufactured by them, and they are as fond of it as our countrymen are of whisky. The chief of a village almost always presented us with a large pot of beer."

In a letter dated Dec. 12, Dr. Livingstone himself says:—

We saw slave-trade, and are sure this could be abolished by missions. I have applied to the Church Missionary Society to occupy this field for the Gospel; and lawful commerce will produce a change in this country. . . I see matters opening up where I never contemplated working, and I think that more good may be done for Africa by colonisation of our own honest Christian poor, along with missionaries and ministers. We go up to Teta, and thence to Sekale's by land. This will probably be an eight months' trip.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

WORCESTER.—The Radical member for Worcester, Mr. Laslett, having intimated his intention of retiring from Parliament in consequence of ill-health, Richard Padmore, Esq., has offered himself as a candidate. He has resided in the city during the greater part of his life, and is still carrying on business there as an ironfounder. His sterling character and liberality have long since secured for him the regard of all classes of his fellow-citizens, and he has received all the public honours they could bestow upon him, excepting that of making him their member, with which they will now probably crown the rest. In his address he says:—

Born and bred in the class of working men, I am proud to say that, under providence, I have acquired a sufficient share of worldly goods to enable me to devote my time, should I be judged worthy of your choice, to your service in Parliament. In soliciting the support of all classes, and anxious to provide for the just rights and immunities of each, I may be allowed to commend my cause to the favour of the industrial classes. By my election their order—the foundation of national wealth, and the basis of the great social column—may receive an incentive to exertion and the cultivation of those qualities which will promote their advancement.

Mr. Padmore declares for the ballot and triennial Parliaments; and while he proposes "to give a general support to the Liberal Ministry, so ably conducted by Lord Palmerston," he will not fetter himself by party ties, but will pursue an independent course. Mr. Padmore is a staunch Congregational Dissenter, and recently subscribed nearly 1,200l. towards the cost of the Independent Chapel just erected in Worcester. He is to be opposed on the Conservative interest by Mr. Hardy, a brother of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P. for Leominster, who avows himself a supporter of Church and State, and says:—"I am prepared to support a Reform Bill for an extension of the franchise, and that its operation may be fairly tested. I shall oppose the introduction of the ballot or secret voting, as contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the independence of our national character." He advocates an equitable arrangement of taxation, and will support any measure having for its object the advancement of the moral and social condition of the labouring classes. Mr. Hardy has since retired from the field.

CONK COUNTY.—Mr. Deary, the Irish Attorney-General, was re-elected by a majority of 2,000 over



his opponent Lord Campden, an English nobleman, a convert from Protestantism. The latter, who is on the Continent, was represented by Mr. Pope Hennessy, M.P. Mr. Deasy is also a Catholic.

### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Prince Consort paid a special visit to the City on Saturday. He first examined the new frescoes at the Royal Exchange, then proceeded through the Merchants and Underwriters' Room at Lloyd's, then visited St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, and lastly partook of lunch with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort and the younger members of the Royal family will tomorrow leave Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, where the Queen intends to pass a few days before reparing to Osborne.

Amongst the visitors at Buckingham Palace have been the Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Netherlands Minister (Baron Bentinck), the Prussian Minister, the Earl of St. Germans, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Palmerston, Lord Proby, and Captain Tarleton, C.B., R.N.

The *Court Journal* believes that the Prince of Wales will sail for Canada in the *Renown*, ninety-one guns, at the end of May or the beginning of June.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire has appointed his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G., to be the honorary colonel of the Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The young sailor Prince (says the *Court Journal*) has not grown much during his last trip, but promises to be square-built. His complexion is so bronzed as to afford a pretty sure proof that he has not fished from exposure to weather.

Prince Alfred passed his examination for midshipman on board the *Euryalus* the day the ship anchored at Spithead. The examination extended over three days.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

The Queen has been pleased to extend the title of Lord Brougham and Vaux, hitherto limited to the present peer, to his surviving brother, Mr. William Brougham (formerly M.P. for Southwark, and Master in Chancery), and to his male heirs.

### Law and Police.

**THE NORTHERN REFORM UNION ACTIONS.**—In the libel cases against the Northern Reform Union a verdict has been returned unfavourable to that body. In the first of the bribery cases which they prosecuted the verdict was in their favour. The judge summed up very strongly against the Union in the libel case, but the jury, while returning a verdict for the plaintiff, gave only 1s. damages.

**THE DISTURBANCES IN ST. GEORGE'S.**—ANOTHER CRISIS.—At the Thames Police-court on Monday, a number of persons applied for summonses against the Rev. Bryan King, the Rev. T. Dove, and others, for assaulting them in the church on the previous afternoon. The applicants had seated themselves in a pew, waiting for the evening service, when the rector required them to leave, and as they refused to do so, force was employed. The magistrate expressed some doubt as to whether he had the power to adjudicate in these cases, as a question of right on the part of the rector to exercise authority in the church was involved. He, however, granted summonses.

### Miscellaneous News.

**WINE.**—"It deserves to be remarked, too, that if we consult experience, the cheapness of wine seems to be a cause, not of drunkenness, but of sobriety. The inhabitants of the wine countries are, in general, the soberest people in Europe."—*Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations*, Book 4, Chap. 3.

**COOLIE IMMIGRATION TO JAMAICA.**—The following is an extract of a letter from a missionary in Jamaica, dated Feb. 9:—"Our Government and the newspapers still seem to think that emigration is the panacea for the ills of Jamaica; but the planters are slow to avail themselves of its great advantages. Some 3,000 however, are coming. I shall be glad to be proved a false prophet, but past experience leads me to apprehend a calamitous result to coolies, planters, and people."

**LOSS OF UPWARDS OF SEVENTY LIVES IN A COAL-PIT.**—On Friday afternoon a terrific and most calamitous explosion took place at a coal-pit at Burradon, near Killingworth, a few miles from Newcastle. Upwards of seventy persons have perished, including the secretary of the Miners' Provident Association. A subscription has been opened for the relief of the families of the sufferers, and it is to be hoped that the public generally will respond to the appeal which will be made.

**MANCHESTER MEETING AGAINST FALSE TRADE-MARKS.**—An important and influential meeting was held in the Manchester Town-hall on Monday, for the purpose of suppressing the practice of falsely marking or labelling goods for sale, especially in the smallware and calico trades, and resolutions discountenancing the evil were unanimously passed. It appears from the speeches delivered on the occasion

that the manufacturers and retail vendors have equally sinned against each other, the one marking goods thirty-seven inches, when they only gave thirty-five or thirty-four inches, and the other refusing to order goods unless they were marked to contain lengths which it was never intended they should measure.

**THE INCOME-TAX AND EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURE.**—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a letter addressed to him by a clergyman in Wales, complaining of the pressure of the Income-tax, says that the cause of the tax is not to be found in the will of a Ministry, but in the will of a nation which now thinks fit to spend 36,000,000*l.* a-year on supply services, instead of 21,000,000*l.*; and he tells his correspondent he has not observed on the part of the clergy any general desire to check expenditure.

**THE WHITWORTH GUN.**—The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Whitworth, containing explanations respecting his cannon and rifles. The former were not made with a view to range only. It is one of their advantages, but it is not obtained by a sacrifice of others; hollow shot and every description of shell can be fired from them. Mr. Whitworth is confident in the durability of the cannon, and is ready to submit them to any proof or comparison. As regards the rifle, there would be no difficulty in adopting the machinery and plant at Enfield for making rifles on his principle without increased expense.

**SALE OF THE MILTON CLUB HOUSE.**—On Thursday Messrs. Norton, Hoggart, and Trist offered to public auction, at the Mart, the freehold property known as the Milton Club House, No. 14, Ludgate-hill, with a public-house and two dwelling-houses and shops in St. Martin's-court, having a frontage of 30 feet to Ludgate-hill, and a depth of 108 feet to Little Bridge-street, and occupying an area of about 7,500 square yards. The houses in the rear let at rents amounting to 175*l.* per annum. The property sold, subject to yearly rent-charges amounting to 700*l.*, for 8,900*l.*

**PRIZE ESSAY; ON "MARRIED WOMEN AT HOME."**—A premium of two guineas has been offered by a lady in Brighton for an essay on this subject. The questions as put by Lord Shaftesbury at Bradford, will form the theme of the essays, viz.:—"Whether it is not better for married women to stay at home than to go out to work? Whether the working man does not lose more by his wife's absence from her domestic duties than he gains by her earnings at industrial employment, away from her family?" The prize of two guineas to be competed for by the members of the Brighton Mechanics' Institute. The essays to be written by married working men.

**THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. HATCH.**—The Home Secretary having suggested to Mr. Hatch that, in order to vindicate his conduct, it was quite competent for him to indict one or both of the girls, on whose evidence he was convicted; and Mr. Baron Bramwell having been appealed to for a fiat to prosecute, unhesitatingly complied with the request. The elder girl, Eugenia Plummer, is to be indicted for conspiracy. The learned baron took time to consider whether the mother should be indicted for conspiracy. All the preliminary steps have been taken, and the trial is expected to take place before the Court of Queen's Bench some time next month. —*Morning Herald*.

**THE PAPER TRADE.**—One of the proprietors of Taverham Mills, who was one of the referees when 1,000*l.* was offered for a substitute for rags, writing to the *Times*, says:—"Our firm expended a considerable sum, and, after two years of costly experiments, arrived at the conclusion that, although paper can be made of other materials than rags, the cost is either too great or the material unfit for first-class printing paper. As for the statement made by Mr. Routledge last week in St. Martin's-hall, that he could supply the trade with 100,000 tons of material, the fact of his having been unable to execute an order we gave him for half a ton of 'half-stuff' four months since is the best proof that his alleged discovery—a Spanish grass, discovered but discarded twenty years ago—is worthless."

**THE EARL OF ELGIN AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.**—The freedom of the City of London was on Friday presented to the Earl of Elgin, enclosed in a splendid gold casket. The ceremony was preceded by an eulogistic address from Mr. B. Scott, the City Chamberlain. The noble earl, in acknowledging the gift, after alluding to the references made by the Chamberlain to his services in the West Indies, Canada, and the United States, continued:—

But it is not for this only that you have conferred on me the freedom of the City, nor merely because I concluded a treaty for opening the commerce with the kingdom of Japan; but it was, I know, because it was hoped and believed that the treaty which I had entered into with the authorities of the Chinese empire would be the forerunner of a peaceful and prosperous trade with that empire of 400,000,000 people. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I do not yet abandon that hope. (Cheers.) On the contrary, I have a firm conviction that it will be fulfilled at no distant period. (Renewed cheers.) But I cannot deny that a great calamity has happened to frustrate it for the present—although even that calamity was marked by circumstances which rank it among the great deeds of heroism. (Cheers.)

After receiving the freedom of the city Lord Elgin attended a banquet given in his honour by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House. He, of course, made reference to his new mission to China, and while on the one hand he advocated the necessity of maintaining the prestige of this country, he yet on the other hand expressed his conviction that the Chinese were a reasonable people, and that a pacific policy on our part would prove successful.

**DREADFUL SHIPWRECK OFF PEMBROKESHIRE.**—During the gale on Tuesday, the *Nimrod*, iron

steamer, belonging to the Cork Steam Navigation Company, and then on her passage from Liverpool to Cork, was driven on shore by the extreme violence of the storm, near St. David's Head, on the coast of Pembroke. The unfortunate vessel was seen about 8 o'clock between the South Bishop and Ramsay Island, driven before the gale, and to all appearance under no command. She struck on the rocks, and parted in three compartments. About thirty persons were seen on board, including some six soldiers, one female with four little children, which were seen clinging to her when last observed. Three of the unfortunate creatures on board each took to a lifebuoy, and jumped into the sea. Two of them were seen to sink very soon, the other was assisted by some spars, and kept upon the water for about an hour, but ultimately perished. An attempt was made to throw a rope on shore, but to no purpose, as the sea was running so high. With the exception of the three sufferers before mentioned, all on board disappeared with the vessel. The *Nimrod* was overtaken off the Smalls, about ten o'clock on Monday night, by the steamship *City of Paris*, bound from Milford to Waterford. The *City of Paris*, observing that the machinery of the *Nimrod* had broken down, hove to, and offered to tow her into a port of safety. It is reported that Captain Lyall wished to have his vessel towed into Milford, as her engines were completely useless, for which he offered 100*l.*; but that some disagreement arose, and the ships parted.

### Literature.

*Corayda*: and other Poems. By ERNEST JONES. London: W. Kent and Co.

WHEN Mr. Ernest Jones published his "*Battle-Day*," we were delighted to welcome him from the fierce fields of politics to the peaceful haunts of poetry. Certainly we are by no means indifferent to the political cause with which he has identified himself; nor can we refuse admiration to his enthusiasm and devotion. But we cannot hesitate to say, that literature, not political leadership, is his truer calling; and that his poetry will give to his name a better eminence than his part in the strifes of our time. It is pleasant to see this volume dedicated, with permission, to Sir Bulwer Lytton,—thus instantiating the often forgotten truth, that beyond the "fields of party and passion," there is, as Mr. Jones well says, "a common ground" where men separated by widely different politics "can meet amid the higher attributes of our humanity . . . a calm and holy sanctuary of thought, wherein, at least, if nowhere else, all men are brethren, and all brethren friends."

The longest poem of this volume is "a tale of faith and chivalry"—of love and sorrow, of triumph and death. It is written in various metres, and is rather a string of short poems than a well-compacted whole. The story is told sometimes with great power, and with very happy passages of description and flashes of imagination; but many portions are scarcely more than rhymed prose. Despite the truly poetical conception, the composition is too much a mere piece of story, without carrying clearly in its progress a moral and universal human meaning. Some of the verse, again, is very musical; but other is loosely constructed, and falls unpleasantly on the ear. The metres are not always well chosen; and in a few instances are singularly inappropriate to the matter conveyed. But the beauty that breaks on us, now and again, as we read, retrieves many faults; though, perhaps, at the same time, it makes them conspicuous. It would seem that the author writes hastily, and does not do much in the way of reconsideration and revision.

The poetical complexion of the following simple passage, at the very commencement of the poem, is undeniable:—

"'Twas in a valley, holy  
With the quiet melancholy  
Of its woodland and its hill,  
Where a cottage nestled lowly  
Beside a highland rill.  
  
The stream was threaded silver,  
But travellers had told  
How it grew a mighty river  
Between its sands of gold,  
And floated bannered navies,  
And imaged cities old.  
  
The sound of far achievement  
Came o'er that solitude  
With a melody subdued,  
As the voice of unfelt tempest  
When heard across the wood."

If alight, it is yet true,—and one feels the melancholy of the wooded valley, and hears the voice of the tempest that is beyond the protecting hills. The human element of the poem opens on us, with "the old, old story,"—thus:—

"She was a maid of royal line—  
He was a page of poor degree;  
But all who love with love divine  
Are crowned with kingliest royalty.  
Out on the thought that heart can sleep  
With love's sweet dream, and not awake!  
Out on the thought that heart can keep  
Secret so burning, and not break!  
Though of their love they breathed no word,  
Though eyes were downcast, lips were mute,  
Yet all was told where nought was heard.  
Thus know we, though no chord be stirred,  
That music sleeps within a lute.  
Needs there no language, needs no art,  
As flame draws flame, so heart draws heart."

When *Corayda*, who loved the King's daughter, and was exiled for his love, returned in time to head the



defence of the King against traitors, the Poet again breathes something more to us than the story he tells.

"Once let a great heart breathe with daring plan  
The spirit of its greatness into man,  
Then lesser hearts begin to beat and bound—  
The soil for flowers is hid in every ground—  
And men will love the great for greatness' sake,  
If once ye bid their souls' deep music wake.  
As stones turn statues in the sculptor's hands,  
So hero-leaders make heroic bands;  
Thence thought they all, though theirs was not the  
cause,  
Like true men answering nature's golden laws;  
How can the warrior fear, the soldier yield,  
Beauty to serve, and innocence to shield?  
Girdle the leaguer—draw its iron length;  
Her grief's our arm, her helplessness our strength;  
Let yonder hirelings fight, the brutish brave!  
They strike but to destroy, and we to save.  
Then burst from every lip the one-voiced cry,  
'God for the right! up challenge to the sky;  
God for the right! and blessed those who die.'"

Of the Miscellaneous poems, the best is "The Factory Child." It is very beautiful, yet painful; and it is in part hardly true or healthy. For the sake of its illustration of Mr. Ernest Jones's genius, we must give a portion of it.

"the angel of death had touched the child,  
And she felt the longing for flight;  
And the light of her eye became more wild,  
And the hue of her cheek more bright.  
And onward, and onward, through valley and street,  
Unconscious and eager she trod,  
While her heart kept time to the fall of her feet,  
For 'twas flying from man to God.  
And soon the houses were waxing few,  
Clear shone the morning air,  
And the dust was slaked with a shower of dew,  
And a dwarfish tree with a fresher hue  
Was scattered here and there.  
And soon the space began to expand  
By the road on either side—  
At first in a track of garden-land,  
And then the corn-fields, green and grand,  
'Were stretching far and wide.  
And the hills—the pleasant smiling hills—  
Rose up in a mighty line;  
And the singing birds, and the singing rills,  
And the bees in the daggling daffodils,  
And the breath that the depth of the woodland fills,  
Made melody divine.  
At noon, through the breezy upland glade,  
She reached a far-seen height—  
Oh! blest was the air that round it played,  
And the coppice waved and the corn-fields swayed—  
Till the distant town like a spot was laid  
On the disc of their emerald light.  
And weary she sank in that green retreat  
On the fresh, cool, dewy sod,  
Till she heard through the hush of the noonday heat,  
Like the music of dreams in slumber sweet,  
The fall of the passing angels' feet  
Who gather the flowers of God.  
They will miss her not in the factory town,  
Though vainly the bell shall ring;  
They are busy treading such young hearts down:  
What to them is so small a thing?  
And the pitiless mother shall think with a frown  
Of the earnings she used to bring;  
But the angels of God have prepared her a crown  
At the throne of eternity's King."

Mr. Jones has tried his hand at translation, and has been, on the whole, very successful. The translations from Freiligrath, which preserve the metre of the originals, are very acceptable. That from Dupont is out of place, and has nothing inherently to recommend it. Uhland's "Minstrel's Curse" has been rendered many times far worse, and we scarcely remember that it has been rendered better, than it is here. Schiller's "Diver" is much more nobly given than in a book of translated ballads that has attained much popular success; but we have echoes in our mind of another version—whose, we cannot recall—that seems to us preferable. The poem here entitled "Love"—and by Sir Bulwer Lytton, in his translations from Schiller, a "Fantasie to Laura"—is more smoothly and expressively rendered by our author than by the baronet. The opening stanzas are far superior;—in the middle there is something of feebleness: then come couplets that are very fine—such as,

"And Hope upon her loving bosom warms  
The stony heart of passionless despair":

—lines which are weakly translated by Bulwer Lytton, thus:—

"And Sorrow, at the worst, upon the sweet  
Breast of young Hope, is thawed from its despair."

Or again—

"All, all our vices mate themselves with hell,  
But with high heaven wage an eternal war":

which are better than:

"The dark account that life incurs with Heaven,  
'Tis that our Vices are thy woosers, Hell!"

But the close is very much inferior to Bulwer Lytton's:—let us compare them.

"The day shall come—the oracle thus spake—  
And burning worlds shall light the nuptial bed—  
When Saturn doth his fleeting bride o'ertake,  
And when Eternity with Time shall wed.  
Then, Laura, then shall dawn a fairer light,  
E'en on our Love's pure and untainted flower;  
Long shall it last as Saturn's bridal night;  
Joy, Laura, joy, for that immortal hour."

Ernest Jones.

"When—so I heard the oracle declare—  
When Saturn once shall clasp that bride sublime,  
Wide-raging worlds shall light his nuptials there—  
'Tis thus Eternity shall wed with Time.  
In those shall be our nuptials! ours to share  
That bridegroom, waken'd by no jealous sun;

Since Time, Creation, Nature, but declare  
Love—in our love rejoice, Beloved One!"

Bulwer Lytton.

The fault in the version we prefer is in the repetition of the rhyming word "declare" within six lines.

Let us close our pleasant glance through this little volume with a trifle that Walter Savage Landor would, we fancy, extol, for completeness and a certain fantastic expressiveness, as the gem of the book.

MINE.

"She's mine! Down earth, beneath me,  
Too heavy for my tread!  
Sunshine, be my raiment;  
Ether, be my bed;  
Glory, be my banquet;  
Music, be my wine!  
Hear it, earth and heaven:  
She's mine—mine—mine!"

*The Public Speaker; and How to Make One.* By A. CAMBRIDGE MAN. London: J. Nisbet and Co.

We should like to hear the author of this little volume "speak";—for, if his book is any clue to his accomplishments in oratory, he must be such an example of a bad "public speaker" as would be worth studying as a warning. The kind of eloquence the author himself aspires to may be supposed to be that he would encourage in his readers: and it is simply rodomontade and bombast. Here is a specimen—following the of-course narration of Demosthenes' mouthful of stones, and his walks uphill "to strengthen his chest," whereby he "gained immortal fame":—and then, this burst of words.

"Oh, there is nothing on earth so grand as the noble efforts of an energetic and upright soul, bent on accomplishing that which is great and good, and battling with everything that would hinder it from achieving the noble ends in view!"

This having been duly illustrated by a comparison of fen-drainage and mental and moral culture, the latter is extolled as really "nobler," because it "shall endure when suns have faded, systems died out, and when thrones and empires have passed away." Pray observe the climacterical arrangement of the sentence. And then he applies his subject thus:—

"Oh, ye who are members of our senate, moving in the very cream of society, and possessing every advantage which fortune can bestow, how often might your halls resound with eloquence, provided you would only cultivate this invaluable gift of God to man?"

The author himself puts the note of interrogation to the sentence: and we can only answer "how often"?—especially if Mr. Nisbet, with his well-known benevolence, "would only" present a copy of this little book to each member of the House of Commons. But the stream of our author's eloquence flows from the heights of Parliament down to the plains of common life:—

"And ye, young men of England in general, we call upon you to possess yourselves of that mighty power which has moved armies as one man, and nerved them for victory or death—which has aroused the hearts of nations—which has calmed the fierce passions of an angry multitude—and which, in fact, is the greatest power for good or evil which man can possess."

Mark the climax again, which, "in fact," is typical of the author's modes of thought and expression. This "Cambridge Man" has discovered that where "Dissent is rampant," it is due "in nine cases out of ten," to the deficient oratorical powers of clergymen: and the remedy for Dissent, if not of all kinds, yet of that kind which is "respectable and educated," will be, to get rid of persons who read in a "slovenly, unimpressive manner,"—of any, "in fact," as we infer from his statements, who cannot "read their manuscript pleasingly and with effect." He cries—pathetically acknowledging that "it grieves us to express ourselves thus strongly"—"Shame upon those of her [the Church's] ministers, who by their cold, listless, and indifferent manner of performing her services, drive her children to dissent!" Perhaps the author is a young curate:—if so, how delightfully and characteristically ignorant of the world he lives in! Dissent, even that well-known and odious form of it which all Churchmen recognise under the name of "rampant Dissent," is not a thing of religious principle, or even of worldly lust after the Church's wealth or power; but just the effect and consequence of the manner in the pulpit of "the lawfully appointed parish priest." A great discovery! And, by the way, on pp. 19, 20, our author says that "the clergy, taken as a body, and with some few exceptions, are the best educated, of the most blameless character, and the most wealthy, and gentlemanly class in the world": and, on p. 21, he says, "As a body, they are a hard-working, ill-paid class of men; yet we think that many of them would do better, and be more successful, if they would give a portion of that time which they spend in the parish, and in preparing their sermons, to the preparing and fitting of themselves for the desk and the pulpit." Elocution, elocution, elocution!—that is the panacea for the religious dissensions of our time; and that "ill-paid" yet "most wealthy" class, as the author calls them, the clergy, may re-create the religious life of England by "the gift of eloquence"! It can hardly be that this issues from a clergyman, after all.

Amongst the few remarks that are not very original but not quite absurd or inane, sometimes occurring up and down the book, we recommend one which we think we accurately remember to the attentive consideration of the author himself—viz., that "to think correctly, and to be able to express oneself with propriety, are acquire-

ments well worth obtaining." When he can think correctly and discriminate true eloquence, he will cease to admire the horrible and disgusting passage he quotes from Mr. Bellow, with so much admiration, as a model of style and as "most beautiful": a passage in which the extreme physical agonies of death are minutely described, in such manner as only a cruel and shallow nature could venture to describe them, and as can only produce a revolting and demoralising impression on the hearer or reader.

If this book had issued from any house less likely by its name to secure it a circulation than that of Messrs. Nisbet, we should have simply left it unnoticed;—or, had we not seen it advertised with special commendations to young ministers, we should not have stooped to it. But young ministers, and the "young men of England, in general" (as our author says,) have none too much money to spend on books; and we therefore have shown those within our reach, how utterly poor and almost imbecile a production this is. It can do no sort of good to anybody under heaven. We have no knowledge or suspicion of its authorship; but we should like to ask the "Cambridge Man," what degree he took?—and what was his reception at "The Union?"

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Colony of Natal. By R. J. Mann, M.D.  
Theory and Practice of Composition. By Dr. Hunter.  
Appeal on Interpretation of Bible. By Catherine E. Beecher.  
The Divine Life in Progress. By Rev. John Kennedy, M.A.  
The Living among the Dead. By the Author of "Blenham."  
Catechism of English Grammar. By J. Moody.  
Is 1867 the Year of the Crisis?  
Memoir of the Rev. John Mackay, late of Delhi.  
Light Beyond. By Rebecca M. Redford.  
New Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons. By Rev. W. G. Barrett.  
Handy Book of Medical Information and Advice.  
Aspirations from the Mind, the Spiritual Life. By H. McCormac, M.D.  
Social Religion. By Rev. Matthias Maurice. Edited by Rev. J. Nicholas.  
Christian Devotedness. By John Burton.  
The Speaker at Home. By Rev. J. J. Halcombe, M.A.  
Works of J. Angell James. Vol. 1. Sermons.  
Hints to Thinkers. By W. E. Baxter, Esq., M.P.  
Sermons. By Rev. H. W. Beecher. Vol. 1.  
The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer. Vol. 1.  
The Authority of the New Testament. By C. A. Swainson, M.A.  
Ceylon. By Sir J. E. Tennent. Fourth edition.  
Biography and Criticism from the Times.  
Religious Aspects of Hindu Philosophy Stated and Discussed. By Rev. Jos. Mullens.  
Achaia. By J. W. Dawson, LL.D.  
By the Sea. Poems by Edmund Sanders, B.A.  
Twelve Years in China. By a British Resident.  
Middle Mori. Two vols.  
The Pilgrim in the Holy Land. By Rev. H. S. Osborn, A.M.  
Preparing for Home. By Rev. Jon. Watson.  
Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part 12.  
Comprehensive History of India. Nos. 25-26.  
The Japanese Empire. By L. B. Bemish.  
The Weaver's Family.

#### Cleanings.

A second school of musketry is to be established at Fleetwood, for the use of the north.

A corrected edition of Mr. Gladstone's great speech on the Budget is published by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.

Mrs. Hall, the widow of the celebrated Rev. Robert Hall, died at her residence near Bristol, on the 15th ult., aged seventy-four.

Mr. Spurgeon's fame has reached Germany. A publisher of Ludwigsburg has issued a German translation of some of his discourses. A lithographic sketch of Mr. Spurgeon is prefixed to the volume.

An order has been issued from the Horse Guards reducing the prices of Cavalry Commissions in the Line, from one-third to one-half. A captain will have to pay 1,800*l.* instead of 3,225*l.*, and a cornet 450*l.* instead of 840*l.*

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., promise "The Romance of Monte Beni," a novel, by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "The Life of Robert Owen," by William Lucas Sargant; and "Is it not written? Being the Testimony of Scripture against the Errors of Romanism," by Edward S. Pryce, A.B.

Two books, specially interesting, are about to be published at Milan; the first of these comprises the Political and Economical Works of Count Camillo Benso di Cavour; the second, written by Cardinal Buoncompagni is entitled "Considerazioni sull' Italia Centrale."

A Mississippi paper says, that no human power can "break the bonds of the slaves" in that State. Whereupon the *Louisville Journal* observes:—"We have no idea that the Mississippi blacks can as easily get rid of their bonds, as the Mississippi whites managed to do a few years ago."

According to the *Inverness Courier*, a manuscript History of the Gospels in the Celtic language, written as early as the tenth century, has been discovered at Cambridge, together with other papers in the ancient Scoto-Celtic dialect. They are to be edited and published by Mr. Bradshaw.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a polished granite obelisk, at Chester, in memory of Matthew Henry. The site is to be the churchyard of St. Bridget's, the parish in which he resided for many years. The cost will be about 200*l.*, towards which the amount at present available is nearly 160*l.*



**THE MISSIONARY DONKEY.**—It appears that a lady has recently designed what is termed an ingenious missionary collecting-box, viz., a donkey with a pair of panniers which serve as a receptacle for the contributions of the friends of missions. With curious infelicity the donkey is labelled—at least in the picture appearing in the *Band of Hope Review*—"Church Missionary!"

**MACAULAY AND MRS. BEECHER STOWE.**—Notwithstanding Macaulay's reputation for conversational power, he appears to have uttered few *bon mots*, to have made few conversational points which are repeated and remembered. One of the very few good stories current of him is the following:—It is said he met Mrs. Beecher Stowe at Sir Charles Trevelyan's, and rallied her on her admiration of Shakespeare. Which of his characters do you like best? "Deademona," said the lady. "Ah, of course," was the reply, "for she was the only one who ran after a black man."

**LITERARY NEWS.**—Messrs Longman and Co. are about to complete their editions of Lord Macaulay's Miscellaneous Works, by the republication of his Essays contributed to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," of Essays in the "Edinburgh Review," which have not yet appeared in a collected form; of his biographies of Atterbury, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Johnson, and Pitt, contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" of various pieces of poetry in "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," and of others existing only in manuscript. The same publishers intimate that "some portion of an intended fifth volume" of Lord Macaulay's "History of England" "has been left in manuscript; but circumstances will prevent an early publication." The Journal of the great African traveller, Captain Burton, will be published this spring by Messrs. Longman and Co., under the title of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa." The second volume of Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilisation in England;" and the fifth and six of Mr. Froude's "History of England from the fall of Wolsey to the death of Elizabeth," will speedily be published by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.

## BIRTHS.

**THOROWGOOD.**—March 1, at Wood-green, Tottenham, the wife of F. W. Thorowgood, Esq., of a son.

**MELLY.**—March 5, at Abercromby-square, Liverpool, the wife of George Melly, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**SMITH-GILL.**—Feb. 26, at Hartwith Chapel, near Ripley, by the Rev. J. E. Robson, Mr. William Smith, of Wolverton, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. William Gill, of Hartwith.

**PEEL-BAINBRIDGE.**—Feb. 26, at Harrison-road Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. T. M. Newman, Mr. William Peel, of Ovens, to Miss Ann Bainbridge, of Northowram.

**HANSON-KEIGHLEY.**—Feb. 26, at South-parade Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. G. Mather, Mr. Samuel Hanson, to Miss Eliza Keighley, both of Halifax.

**KELLETT-ROBERTSHAW.**—Feb. 27, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson, Mr. Job Kellelt, Cole-street, to Miss Sarah Ann Robertshaw, both of Bradford.

**NEWTON-WEBB.**—Feb. 27, at the Independent Chapel, Shepton Mallett, Mr. William Newton, to Miss Sophia Webb, both of that town. The united ages of the happy pair are just over thirty years.

**COOPER-NEWMAN.**—Feb. 28, at the Independent Chapel, Buxford, by the Rev. Samuel Fisher, John Ezra Cooper, Brookley, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Newman, Buxford.

**PARSONS-COOK.**—Feb. 28, at Charles-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, Mr. John Parsons, of Worcester, to Miss Isabella Cook, of Southgate-street, Leicester.

**HERMAN-TITLEY.**—Feb. 23, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. G. L. Herman, Mr. R. Morgan Herman, of Union-street, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Titley, of that city.

**FENNER-PLEASANTS.**—Feb. 29, at the Independent Chapel, Farnmouth, by the Rev. W. Tritton, Horatio, youngest son of Mr. R. S. Fenner, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Pleasants.

**WILLIS-WHEELER.**—March 1, at the Congregational Baptist Chapel, Niton, Isle of Wight, by Mr. Hookin, Mr. Alfred Willis, to Miss Ann Wheeler, both of Niton.

## DEATHS.

**CHRISTIAN.**—Feb. 23, the infant son of the Rev. John Christian, Winchmore-hill.

**NASH.**—Feb. 24, at Walcot-place, Lambeth, James Randall Nash, Esq., in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

**HARRIS.**—Feb. 24, at Hornsey, aged seventy-nine, Mrs. M. S. Harris, relict of the late Rev. William Harris, LL.D., Theological Tutor of Highbury College.

**M'GLASHEN.**—Feb. 25, at 6, Huntly-street, Edinburgh, aged twenty-two, James, eldest son of Mr. Stewart M'Glashen, sculptor.

**JONES.**—Feb. 29, at Chester, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, the Rev. Arthur Jones, D.D., formerly of Bangor, Carnarvonshire. This venerable minister was the father of the Rev. Bilezer Jones.

**OVEREND.**—March 2, at Albion Lodge, Stamford-hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Overend, aged seventy-three.

**TOULMIN.**—March 2, aged nine years, Laura Catharine, of marlet fever, eldest surviving daughter of S. S. Toulmin, Esq., of Montpelier-row, Blackheath, and New-square, Lincoln's-inn; and on the 3rd inst., of scarlet fever, aged eight years, Samuel Arthur, eldest son of S. S. Toulmin, Esq.

## Attorney Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Friday the speech of the Emperor Napoleon caused a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in the Funds. The decline continued on Saturday. On Monday there was another fall of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., owing to the complications of European politics, but afterwards a recovery, in consequence of a further decided improvement in the prospects of Indian finance. The closing quotations were 1-16 to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. below those of Saturday. To-day the English Stock Market remains in a very quiet and rather heavy state, but no variation of importance is exhibited. Some extensive sales have been made within the last few weeks, and the public have not shown much inclination to make investments. Consols 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  94 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Money and the 8th

inst., and 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  94 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the April Account. The New Threes are 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the Reduced 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  94 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Exchequer Bills, 23s 26s prem. Long Annuities, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  17 15-16. India New Loan is 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto 5 per Cent. Enforced Paper, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent., 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto Debentures, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the Bonds are par.

Very little alteration is reported in the state of the Money Market, but the rates are rather easier, in consequence of the diminished inquiry.

During the week the movements of the precious metals have been rather extensive. The imports have been 272,114. The exports have been 171,894. to the East Indies and China, by the Ripon; 10,408. to the Peninsula by the Tagus, and shipments to the Continent through the London Custom-house, estimated at 81,394., the total amounting to 263,606.

Business in the Foreign Stock Market is rather active, and prices tend upwards. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 79 $\frac{1}{2}$  80; ditto New, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  63. Mexican is 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Brazilian 5 per Cents., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent., 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Peruvian Uribarren, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Buenos Ayres, 84. Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cents., 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the 4 per Cents. are 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Ocean Marine Insurance Shares are 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  3 $\frac{1}{2}$  prem. The Universal ditto,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  prem. The London Provincial ditto,  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; and the Buenos Ayres Railway Shares are  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.

A moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices have slightly improved. Caledonians have advanced to 94; Eastern Counties to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Northern to 108 and 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Western to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincoln to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Midland to 108 $\frac{1}{2}$  109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Scottish North-Eastern to 30. North-Westerns have declined to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  97 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Foreign Lines remain inactive, at former rates. Lombardo-Venetian are 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Luxembourg, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Bahia and San Francisco, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In the Colonial Market scarcely any business has been transacted. Bombay and Baroda Stock has declined to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and East Indian are steady at 101 to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain dull. Bank of Turkey are 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  2; London and Westminster, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$  55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Crystal Palace, 30; and Royal Mail Steam, 51.

**CURIOUS FACTS.**—Erasmus Wilson, in his valuable little work, "Healthy Skin," states that—"Dr. Bruley, a physician of Fontainebleau, communicated the following case to the Academy of Medicine in Paris, of 1798. A woman sixty-six years of age, afflicted with consumption, had fair hair, transparent as glass; four days before her death her hair became jet black. On examining the roots of the hair, Dr. Bruley found the bulbs (containing the roots of the hair) distended to an immense size, and gorged with a black pigment; while the roots of those of the fair hairs which yet remained were pale and shrivelled. I am little disposed to speculate on the modus operandi of this change of the colour of the hair, but am content for the present to give a fitting place to the fact as it stands. The phenomena may be the result of electrical action." This deficient electrical action is renewed by Herring's Magnetic Brushes, restoring the colour to the hair, and giving immediate and permanent relief in the severest cases of tic-douleur, nervous headache, rheumatism, and stiff joints. Sold by chemists and perfumers of repute. The public are cautioned against imitations.

**PARKINS AND GORTO MAKE PRESENTS** are strongly recommended to visit the show-rooms of Messrs. Parkins and Gorto, of 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London, who have displayed excellent taste in the selection of an immense stock of really useful articles (at moderate prices), especially adapted for presentation, consisting of writing and dressing-cases, bags, reticules, stationary cases, blotting-books, inkstands, despatch-boxes, desks, work-boxes, book-slides, beautiful specimens in pearl, paper-mache, and tortoiseshell, elegantly mounted articles, Bibles, Prayer-books, and Church Services; in fact, an endless variety of articles to suit every taste and pocket.

PARKINS AND GORTO make no charge for plain stamping writing-paper and envelopes, and undertake to pay the carriage to any part of England, on orders over twenty shillings. Twenty thousand envelopes of any size or quality at a minute's notice. Office stationery and household papers. Institutions, colleges, and schools supplied. Price list post free. A saving of full 6s. in the pound.—Parkins and Gorto, paper and envelope makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for tw stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

**[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—DEBILITY, CONSUMPTION.—In no diseases are the results of the alternative and tonic influence of these invaluable remedies more apparent or more gratifying than in that feeble condition of the body which immediately precedes consumption. A change for the better is observed ere this treatment has been followed for a week; and the improvement steadily progresses. The melancholy emaciation gives place to health, strength, and cheerfulness. The ointment should be rubbed most effectually between the shoulders, on the chest, and left side. Two pills should be taken nightly, the air should be sought, solids eaten—slops avoided. This treatment, duly followed, will soon arrest both cough and feverishness, while the perspirations and debility will daily decrease till strength return.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

## The Gazette.

Friday, March 2, 1860.

## BANKRUPTS.

MINTON J., junior (not Minton, as in previous Gazette), New Bond-street, manufacturer of materials for wax-flowers, March 10, April 16.

CLARK, G., Ashford, Kent, builder, March 12, April 16.

BROOKER, J., Great Tower-street, City, broker, March 16, April 15.

JACOBSON, A., Tysoe-street, Clerkenwell, dealer in watches, March 14, April 11.

HOBBS, H., Woodburn, Bucks, brewer, March 14, April 11.

BEDDLES, J. G., Brewood, Staffordshire, chemist and druggist, March 12, April 2.

CHATWIN, J., Birmingham, gas fitter, March 16, April 5.

LOWE, J., Cheltenham, printer and publisher of the *Cheltenham Chronicle*, March 12, April 16.

BLACKMORE, J., Wellington, Somersetshire, builder, March 14, April 11.

HOLGATE, T., Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer, March 19, April 16.

KEMP, H. F., and SKEY, W., Louth, Lincolnshire, distiller, March 21, April 18.

GILL, W. C., Manchester, money scrivener, March 13, April 4.

Tuesday, March 6, 1860.

## BANKRUPTS.

HAYMAN, G., Portsmouth, licensed victualler, March 17, April 12.

MARSON, C., senior, Leominster, innkeeper, March 16, April 13.

COLLINS, J., Oxford, paper-maker, March 20, April 24.

POOK, W., Exeter, grocer, March 21, April 13.

LEWIS, T., Aberystwyth, ironmonger, March 20, April 16.

CHROOKS, G., Leeds, grocer, March 16, April 20.

BOUCHER, J., Blackwell, Derbyshire, dealer in timber, March 24, April 28.

PEARCE, J., Holborn-hill, woollen draper, March 17, April 12.

KERSHAW, J. and W. G., Wakefield, Yorkshire, stonemasons, March 16, April 20.

BAILEY, H., Cheltenham, cabinet-maker, March 20, April 26.

WILLIAMS, J. R., Sandbach, in the county of Chester, ironmonger, March 19, April 13.

MILLS, G. F., Tamworth, innkeeper, March 19, April 16.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 17th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£23,952,700	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,442,000
		Gold Bullion	14,477,700
		Silver Bullion	—
	£23,952,700		£23,952,700

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,171,190
Reserve	3,680,876	Other Securities	21,164,840
Public Deposits	7,613,442	Notes	8,307,390
Other Deposits	13,787,883	Gold & Silver Coin	693,321
Seven Day and other Bills	701,540		
	£40,336,741		£40,336,741

March 1, 1860.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 5.

The foreign supplies last week were, Wheat—460 quarters from Hamburg, 30 quarters Denmark. Barley—1,180 quarters from Denmark, 100 quarters France, 9,300 quarters Odessa. Oats—160 quarters from Sweden, 1,639 quarters Holland, 5,570 quarters Odessa. Flour—7,108 barrels from New York, 50 sacks France. There was a short quantity of wheat on sale this morning from the neighbouring counties, of which the best dry samples were taken off at very full prices, whilst the middling and inferior qualities hung on hand. In foreign little was done, but we do not quote any change in prices. Flour dull, but not cheaper. Finest malting barley ready sale and fully as dear, and grinding in good demand. Beans and peas firm. The supply of oats was very small, purchases, however, were made without difficulty, at last Monday's quotations. Linseed and cakes free sale, and the turn dealer. Tares slow sale, at lower rates. Red cloverseed very dull, and some quantity offering; white met with a retail inquiry, at full rates.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 34 to 46		Dantzic	43 to 56
Ditto White	36 52	Konigsberg, Red	46 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 52
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	44 46
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	40 45	Petersburg	42 46
Distilling	28 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mazagan	32 46	Marianopol	44 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	31 36
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 50
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	28 41
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	28 31
Boilers	—	East Friesland	24 26
Tares (English new)	44 64	Egyptian	24 26
Foreign	—	Odessa	24 26
Oats (English new)	23 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	34 38
Sack of 280 lbs	42 43	Pigeon	33 40
Linseed, English	50 53	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	50 53	Peas, White	40 43
Black Sea	50 53	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 31	Dutch	18 19
Canaryseed	50 54	Jahde	18 19
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	16 17
112 lbs. English	42 90	Danish, Yellow feed	19 21
German	—	Swedish	21 24
French	—	Petersburg	20 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 121 lbs to 131 lbs		New York	23 25
Rape Cakes, 47 lbs to 65 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 254 lbs to 264 lbs per last		Carrageesed, per cwt.	30 35

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 5d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

**BUTCHERS' MEAT,** ISLINGTON, Monday, March 5.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 1,254 head. There was a limited supply of foreign stock here to-day, and its general quality was by no means first-rate. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were again very moderate. There was, however, a slight improvement in the condition of most breeds, compared with Monday last. On the whole, the beef trade ruled firm, and, in some instances, the best Scots and crosses produced an advance of 2d per 8lbs. The value of other breeds was well supported. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 4,000 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 130 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 170 oxen and heifers. We were again scantily supplied with sheep. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled firm. In prices, however, no change took place. The shorn sheep, about 2,200 in number, sold at 8d per 8lbs beneath those in the wool. The show of lambs was very limited; nevertheless, the demand for them was heavy, at from 6s to 6s 8d per 8lbs. The few calves in the market sold without difficulty, at full quotations. The demand for pigs was inactive, on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	5 0 to 5 4
Second quality	3 8 to 4 2	Prime Southdown	5 6 to 5 8
Prime large oxen	4 4 to 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	5 0 to 5 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 to 4 10	Prime small	5 6 to 5 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8 to 4 2	Large hogs	3 6 to 3 10
Second quality	4 4 to 4 10	Newsm. porkers	4 2 to 4 10
		Lambs 6s 6d to 7s 8d.	

Suckling calves, 19s to 22s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 30s each.



## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 5.

The supply of Scotch and country-killed meat is extensive, and in fair average condition. Prime beef, mutton, veal, and pork move off steadily, at full prices; but other kinds are a slow inquiry.

Per fide by the carcass.							
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	6	to 2	10	Small pork	4	6 to 5
Middling ditto	3	0	3	4	Inf. mutton	3	2 3 6
Prime large do.	3	6	4	0	Middling ditto	3	8 4 2
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Prime ditto	4	4 4 6
Large pork	3	6	4	2	Veal	4	4 5 0

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

**POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 5.**—Since our last report, only moderate supplies of potatoes have come to hand, coastwise and by railway. Generally, the condition of the samples is inferior, and the demand rules steady.

## PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, March 6.

**TEA.**—The private market remains very quiet, and at public sale, out of 12,859 packages offered, 5,519 were sold at rather lower rates. Common congou is quoted 1s 5d to 1s 5½d per lb.

**SUGAR.**—There has been a very limited inquiry, and prices have shown no change of importance. In the refined market business has been inactive, but late quotations are maintained for dried goods.

**COFFEE.**—The demand for the finer descriptions has been steady, and full rates have been current for plantation Ceylon. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show a deficiency of nearly 600 tons.

**RICE.**—Business has been rather active, and good and fine samples have been in demand for home use at full rates.

**SALTPEPER.**—There has been rather more demand, but the sales effected have not been extensive; late quotations, however, are demanded for the finer qualities.

**PROVISIONS, Monday, March 5.**—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 730 firkins of butter, and 3,095 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 1,330 casks of butter, and 621 bales and 235 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was more business transacted last week: the stock being very much reduced by the shipments to other markets, the trade were induced to purchase some. In foreign no change to notice; the dealers purchased sparingly, waiting for the duty to be taken off. The bacon market ruled quiet, and but a moderate amount of business transacted during the week.

**COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, March 3.**—Supplies of most things have been tolerably well kept up, and trade is somewhat brisker than it has been. Pine-apples and grapes still maintain former prices. Some good apples and pears, though dear, may be had. Oranges are both plentiful and cheap. Good coals are realising from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Chestnuts are very plentiful. Asparagus, rhubarb, sea-kale, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, and leeks, are sufficient for the demand. Parsley has been very scarce and dear, but it is now somewhat cheaper. Cornish brocoli, in the shape of fine heads, fetches from 3s to 4s per dozen. Green peas of foreign growth have just made their appearance. Best samples of potatoes realise 4s 6d per bushel. Mushrooms can be had in small quantities. Cucumbers are dear. Out flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Azaleas, Heaths, and Roses.

**COALS, Monday, March 5.**—A heavy market, at the rates of last day. Stewarts, 10s; Hetton's, 10s; South Hetton's, 10s; Hartlepool, 10s 6d; Kellie's, 10s 3d; South Hartlepool, 10s 9d; Wylam, 10s; Gosforth, 10s 1d; Harton, 10s 6d; Hartley, 10s; Tanfield, 10s. Fresh arrivals, 65; left from last day, 11—Total, 76.

**OILS, Monday, March 5.**—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 27s to 27s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rape sells freely, at 38s to 41s 6d. In palm, very little is doing, at 46s for the best Lagos. In cocanaut, the transactions are trifling; but olive is again dearer. Seal, head-matter, and most other oils command extreme rates. Spirits of turpentine command 36s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, March 3.**—Most kinds of flax are held at full quotations, but the demand is far from active. Hemp moves off freely at 28s per ton for Petersburg clean. Coir goods have advanced 10s to 15s per ton, and Jute is very firm in price.

**HOPS, Monday, March 5.**—Our market continues inactive, and will, we fear, show no improvement until the question of duties is finally settled. Prices remain nominally the same; but where sales have been effected, a reduction of from 2s to 4s per cwt has been submitted to.

**SEEDS, Monday, March 5.**—The demand for seeds of all description continues quiet, and the business doing is very limited. Red seed is a slow sale, without alteration in value. White seed meets a sale, at full prices. Trefails, with slow sale, are easier in value. Canaryseed remains unchanged.

**WOOL, Monday, March 5.**—Since our last report, there has been an improved demand for nearly all kinds of English wool, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency. The manufacturers continue to hold unusually light stocks, and, as the colonial sales have opened somewhat briskly, there are very few sellers except on higher terms. The supply offering is, consequently, limited.

**TALLOW, Monday, March 5.**—Although only a moderate business is doing in our market, prices continue to be well supported. P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 60s to 60s 3d per cwt. Rough fat, 3s 3d per 8lbs.

## PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock	Casks. 23 36	Casks. 13833	Casks. 17820	Casks. 19281	Casks. 34620
Price of Yellow Candle	57s 6d	58s 0d	54s 0d	52s 3d	60s 0d
Delivery last week	1073	289	1938	1561	976
Ditto from the 1st of June	87568	89883	29025	83690	66898
Arrived last week	476	1224	481	125	2656
Ditto from the 1st of June	64149	86736	93738	91314	89437
Price of Town Tallow	53s 6d	58s 9d	56s 6d	53s 6d	61s 9d

## Advertisements.

**TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, an ENGAGEMENT in a business as a WORKING or JUNIOR PARTNER.**

For further particulars apply to A. B. C., Post-office, Ely.

**LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.**

"In leap-year they have power to choose, The men no charter to refuse"—Chaucer.

This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s 6d. each. 2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.]

## STARCH! STARCH! STARCH!

The wants of the public are now met in the manufacture of an article every way adapted to their requirements. The PATENT AUSTRALIAN STARCH is pronounced by practical persons to be the only perfect starch made.

A numerous list of Testimonials from the principal dressers, bleachers, dyers, and laundresses in the kingdom, may be had free on application. Sold by Grocers and Oilmen.

Sole Manufacturers—BRIGGS and CO., 29, GREAT PETER-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

## DENMAN,

**INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c.** Finest importations, 20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connexion, saving the great annoyance of returning them.

Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps.

WINE IN CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

## EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques Bank of London. Price-lists forwarded on application.

JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.

## COGNAC.—SCHIEDAM.—BORDEAUX.—

French Brandy, pale or brown, Martell's and other first Shippers, 24s. per gallon; ditto in Cases (bottled in France), 54s. per dozen; very old and rare, 80s. per gallon, 63s. per dozen case. We refrain from giving lower quotations, knowing that no genuine old Foreign Brandy can be obtained for less than the above. Holland's, the finest imported from Rotterdam, 14s. per gallon, or in original cases and bottles, 32s. per dozen. St. Julien Claret, 21s. per dozen. "Cadiz," a Pure Pale Sherry, 34s. per dozen. Our revised Prices Current forwarded on application.—Terms Cash. HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers, Holborn Bars, E.C.

## IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 100. to 3000. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY; Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

## TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. Improper mastication and the evils attendant thereon may be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly constructed and of pure materials.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists' Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the Teeth, explains their system of supplying Artificial Masticators with Vulcanised Gum-coloured India-rubber as a base; no metal whatsoever is used—springs and wires are entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost.

"Gabriel's Treatise is of importance to all requiring the dentist's aid, and emanating from such a source, it may be confidently relied on."—United Service Gazette.

"Thousands requiring artificial teeth are deterred from consulting a dentist, fearing the anticipated cost, or dread of failure—to all such we say peruse 'Gabriel's Treatise.'"—Civil Service Gazette.

Published by Messrs. Gabriel (gratis on application, or sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their Establishments—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London (observe name and numbers particularly); and 184, Duke-street, Liverpool.

## BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.**

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST, 9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,

in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and 10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—

Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—so reproachful to the English climate—may not always be traceable to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young or for the Aged; they soothe the Bronchial Irritation; and, for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

"Dawlish, January 14, 1858.

"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please, if worth your while.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"ABRAHAM TURNER.

"To Mr. Keating." Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

**HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms.** This great discovery of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 5s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 98, Goswell-road.

## BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

**WATER'S QUININE POMADE** prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 98, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

## HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

**GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY** is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 98, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

## PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE.

ONLY ONE APPLICATION.

Instantaneous, Indelible, Harmless, and Scentless. In cases, post free, 3s. 3d. and 6s., direct from E. F. LANGDALE'S LABORATORY, 72, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.

A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the "Lancet" will be found in that journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A Copy will be forwarded for two stamps.

AGENTS WANTED.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

**TOILET CREAM** maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hoveuden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hoveuden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diogenes's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

## GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

**COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs from 2s. 6d. to 30s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 6s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute. The public is cautioned against counterfeits.

## PUDDINGS AT HALF-PRICE!!!

The valuable and economical properties of Harper Twelvemass BAKING AND PASTRY POWDER

Exceed all belief! The great saving of flour astonishes all who have used it!! If a small portion is used when making Puddings, Norfolk Dumplings or Pancakes, the size will be increased NEARLY ONE-HALF!! Try a Penny Packet for some puddings and notice the surprising results!!!

PURE, WHOLESOME and DIGESTIBLE BREAD

May also be made WITHOUT YEAST; and Tea Cakes, Buns and Plum Puddings without Eggs or Butter!! Two pounds of flour are saved in every stone, and a Penny Packet is equal to nine eggs!! Don't be put off with inferior imitations.

Patentees:—HARPER TWELVEMASSES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold at 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., by Grocers and Druggists.

## INTERESTING TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOUR OF DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Mr. T. J. Davis, Chemist, Rhosmaen-street, Llandilo, December 16th, 1859.

Gentlemen,—I send you the enclosed testimonial, which you can depend upon. Mr. Jenkins is well known as a minister of the Gospel throughout the Principality for thirty years. I sell more of Dr. Locock's Wafers than any other patent medicine. —Truly yours, T. J. DAVIS.

"Marry's Cottage, near Llandilo, Dec. 15th, 1859.

"Sir,—I have been for fifteen months afflicted with confirmed Asthma, attended with violent coughing. I have tried nearly all supposed remedies without any relief; but, providentially, I am happy to inform you that I was considerably relieved by taking two boxes of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. You can make this public. —I am Sir, yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM JENKINS, Calvinistic Methodist Minister.

"To Mr. T. J. Davis, Chemist, Llandilo."

**DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS** give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 0d., and 11s. per box. They have a pleasant taste. Sold by all Druggists.

## LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperiens than

**DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,**

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like Quack Medicines by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hamay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.



**DUTCH FLOWER-ROOTS.—TIMOTHY BRIGDEN,** Seedsmen and Florist, 10, Railway-arcade, London-bridge. London, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Holland with his unrivalled collection of Hyacinths, Crocuses, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, &c., &c., of which a priced list may be had upon application. T. B. further begs to state that, having selected them from the best growers in Holland himself, he can guarantee them finer than any other house in London. A large assortment of Aquaria, Wardian Cases, Gold and Silver Fish, always on sale.

**ALLNUTT'S FRUIT LOZENGES,** for COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS, &c., prepared solely from the Black Currant.

Be careful to ask for "Allnutt's Fruit Lozenges," prepared only by the Proprietor, **FREDERICK ALLNUTT** (late Allnutt and Son), 12, Chapel-row, Portsea.

Aged Persons, Public Speakers, and Singers find them peculiarly beneficial.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. each, and in larger boxes (one containing three) at 2s. 6d. each, by one or more Patent Medicine Vendors in each town in the United Kingdom. Where also may be had, prepared by the above.

**AROMATIC FUMIGATING OR PASTILE PAPER.** This Article, from the certainty of its smouldering, and its great fragrance, is invaluable in overcoming the unpleasant smell of the sick room, or any disagreeable effluvia, from whatever cause arising. It is found of great service on a sea voyage, also in hot climates.

Sold in Packets, 6d. each.

A Packet forwarded free by post on receipt of six stamps.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.** Extraordinary cures. Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Nervous Headaches, Dysentery, &c. Thousands of Medical men prescribe it daily. Testimonials from eminent physicians forwarded. Sole Manufacturer, **J. T. DAVENPORT**, Operative Chemist to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all Chemists; sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office Order. See "Lancet" and "Medical Times" reports.—See sickness instantly arrested.

**KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL,** perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found to possess in a high degree.

Half-pint, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.; Quart, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.  
79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**A BRITISH REMEDY FOR A BRITISH MALADY.**  
**DR. TWEEDALE'S HOP PILLS** (containing the quintessence of the finest hops) have proved to be the greatest discovery of the age, as a perfect annihilator of the monster indigestion—

That torment of our brightest days,  
And horror of our nights.

Their action on the human system is gradually and mildly to expel from it all indigestible accumulations and impurities; and then, when taken freely, so to saturate it with the antiseptic and tonic properties peculiar to the hop plant as to astonish the patient by his immunity from his old enemy.

These pills are supplied to the public (through agents only) by the Proprietor, **Mr. F. A. RICHARDSON**, Long Ditton, Surrey, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each; and may be had of all Dealers in Patent Medicines. London Agents: Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Mr. J. Sanger, 160, Oxford-street.

#### RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS,** requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—**William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S.,** Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; **C. G. Guthrie, Esq.,** Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; **W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S.,** Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; **T. Callaway, Esq.,** Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; **W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S.,** Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; **T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S.,** Surgeon to the London Hospital; **W. J. Fisher, Esq.,** Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; **Aston Key, Esq.,** Surgeon to Prince Albert; **Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.;** **James Luke, Esq.,** Surgeon to the London Truss Society; **Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.;** and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS &c.**

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of **WRAKINESS**, and swelling of the **LEGS, VARIOUS VEINS, SPRAINS, &c.** It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 1s. 7d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.  
**John White, Manufacturer 238, Piccadilly, London**

**KEARSLEY'S Original WIDOW WELCH'S**

**FEMALE PILLS** are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headaches, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. Sold by **J. SANGER**, 150, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 9d., or by post for Thirty-six Stamps; and all Medicine Vendors.

**AN ACT OF CHARITY.—A Gentleman** having been cured of nervous debility, lamitude, indigestion, dislike to society, impediments to marriage, in a short time, after years of mental anguish and misery, will forward free to any address the means by which he was perfectly restored to health on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, **Thomas Howard, Esq., Clive House, near Birmingham.**

**PARKER and COMPANY, Tea-Dealers and Grocers,** supply the **BEST TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUITS, and SPICES,** at Wholesale Prices to Families, and deliver all Goods carriage paid. The Almanack for 1860 and Price Current now Ready, to be had Gratis on application (free by post) to  
**PARKER and COMPANY, 185, HIGH-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.**

**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES** in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED OF **PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.**

Good strong useful Congou Tea . . . . .	2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Teas . . . . .	3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffees . . . . .	1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

**PHILLIPS and CO.** send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**WEBSTER BROTHERS, TEA MERCHANTS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON,** are now supplying their Celebrated GOOD and PURE TEAS, Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England. By this liberal arrangement, Consumers and Purchasers of Teas, Coffees, and Spices, residing any Distance from the Metropolis, will be enabled to obtain Superior Articles to any hitherto sent direct from London.

\* A Price Current sent Post Free on Application.

**THOMAS CLAY and COMPANY, 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.,**

(Four Doors from the Market.)  
**SURGICAL MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUSSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, UMBILICAL HERNIA, &c. &c.**

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.—Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.—Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c.—Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on, 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and upwards.—Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards.—Riding Belts, 3s. 6d. upwards.—Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c.—India Rubber Urinals, for railway or night use.—Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c. and every other department connected with the business.

Address—**T. CLAY and CO., 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.**

**EAU-DE-VIE.—This pure PALE BRANDY,**

though only 16s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 34s. per dozen; or securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.

**HENRY BRETT and Co.,** Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY**  
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**WINE no LONGER an EXPENSIVE LUXURY.**

REDUCED DUTIES.

European Wines:—Ports, 21s. per doz.; Sherries, 20s.; Claret, 18s.; Champagne, 34s.; South African Ports and Sherries, 20s. Spirits:—Cognac Brandy, 20s. per gallon; Hollands, 30s. per doz.; Colonial Brandy, 15s. per gallon. Terms, Cash.

Andrew and Hughes, 27, Crutched-friars, Mark-lane, E.C.

#### THE NEW TARIFF.

**MARSHALL and SON** beg to invite attention to their large and varied Stock of

**FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND OTHER WINES,** which they are selling at unprecedented Low Prices, having made the full reduction in accordance with the Reduced Duty. Carriage paid to any part by rail. Price Lists on application.

Marshall and Son, Purveyors to the Queen, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

**QUININE WINE.—Guaranteed to contain** in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest Sulphate of Quinine. This most delightful and invigorating Tonic, specially prepared by **ROBERT WATERS**, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilised world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Cousins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally.

Prepared only by  
**R. WATERS, 2, MARTIN'S-LANE, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.**

Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world.  
Wholesale Agents—**Lewis, Watkins, and Co., Worcester.**

**THE CHEAPEST WINES in ENGLAND,** at Reduced Duty.

FRENCH PORT, 22s. and 24s. per dozen.
CLARET, 24s., 30s., 36s. per dozen.
SHERRY, 21s., 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.
PORT, 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE (very superior), 36s. per dozen.
FINE SCHIEDEAM HOLLANDS, 30s. per case.
FINE COGNAC BRANDY, 22s. per gallon.
NONPAREIL BRANDY, 15s. per gallon.

**H. R. WILLIAMS**, Importer of Wines and Spirits, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, City.

**BURROWS and CO., WHOLESALE WINE MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.**

STORES, —LIME-STREET.

OFFICES, —54, DUKE-STREET.

The Proprietors beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, Noblemen, Clergy, and the Public in general, to their Extensive Stock of **CHOICE WINES of RARE VINTAGES.**

**BURROWS and CO.** are not disposed to comment upon the Purity of their Wines, which is daily most laudably acknowledged by the Public and eminent Medical Men of all Countries, as the increasing patronage of the highest Families in the Land is a sufficient guarantee.

They beg to call particular attention to their Pure **TONIC WINES** as being so valuable to Invalids and persons of weak stomachs.

A sample Case, containing Three full-sized Wine Bottles, will be forwarded to any address on receipt of Post-office Order for 6s. 6d., or a Dozen for 21s.

It is a well-known fact that impure and adulterated Wines are the greatest foes to health, producing acidity in the stomach and debilitating the digestive organs, while pure Wines will accelerate the digestive powers, invigorating, strengthening, and bracing the nervous system.

Their Tonic Wine is admitted to be most essential to Invalids, both old and young, and should never be absent from the homes of the weak and sickly. Its properties are duly acknowledged and appreciated by the leading men of the Faculty both at home and abroad.

To prevent imposition, each bottle is sealed with the name of the Firm. All orders to be made payable to **Henry Burrows.**

#### WHEN YOU ASK FOR

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,** SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

**WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,** Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at **NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough.** Established A.D. 1745.

**JOHN MIXER and CO. SELL the BEST TEA at the LOWEST PRICE.**

GOOD BREAKFAST CONGOU, 3s. 2d.

FINE BLACK TEA, 3s. 6d. and 4s.

FINE and CHOICE COFFEES, always fresh roasted, 14d., 16d., 18d.

TO INVALIDS and FAMILIES.

PURE TRINIDAD COCOA, prepared, 1s. 4d., requires no boiling.

SUGARS—PURE RAW, 4½d., 6d., 6½d.; REFINED, 5½d., 6d., 6½d.

Selected Fruits for Christmas at moderate prices. Country orders carefully packed and delivered free of charge to any of the London Railway Terminals.

PRICE LISTS forwarded on application.  
**JOHN MIXER and COMPANY, 27, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL,** corner of the Old Bailey, London, E.C.

**EPPE'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.**—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this highly triturated preparation have induced its general adoption as a desirable beverage for breakfast, luncheon, or supper. Sold in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers. Each packet is labelled "JAMES ERRA, Homoeopathic Chemist, London."

**SHEPPARD'S CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON,** and **HAM WAREHOUSE, 88, High-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Three Tuns-passage, Borough.** This establishment offers great advantages to the Public. The Trade supplied.

**CHEDDAR LOAF CHEESE, 6½d. and 7½d.** per lb. Rich Stilton, 14d. per lb. Ripe Blue Mould ditto, the Connoisseur's delight, 16d. per lb. Sugar-cured Bath Chaps, 6d. Superior Westphalia Hams, 7½d. and 8d. per lb. Russian Ox Tongues, 15d. each, or 1½d. 6d. per dozen. Osborne's Peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon, pronounced by Paterfamilias to be the greatest luxury ever yet introduced into the domestic circle, now selling at 8d. per lb. by the half-side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis.

"Palmar qui meruit ferat."

**OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, OSBORNE-HOUSE, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.**

**FLOUR,** warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 9s.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 8s. 4d.; Seconds, 7s. 6d.; Meal for brown bread, 7s. 9d.

Address, **HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.**

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half-sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY,** for making quickly and at small cost superior Barley-Water; recommended as a summer drink, cooling in fevers, or for mothers nursing, and eminently nutritious as Infants' Food.

**ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS,** the most esteemed and best known preparation for making pure gruel; persons of weak digestion or constipative habit would derive benefit from its use.

**ROBINSON'S PURE SCOTCH OATMEAL,** for porridge and oat cake. The analysis of oatmeal proves it to be a strengthening food, and from its blood-and-bone-making principle, is especially recommended for youth.

**ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, AND CO.,** Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn. ESTABLISHED 1764.

**PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT,** 1s. 6d. per lb., should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent physicians in London for Invalids, and as the best food for Infants. It also forms a light nutritious diet for general use.

Report on Plumbe's Arrow-Root, by Dr. Hassall.  
"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal, in all respects, to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged.

(Signed) **ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.**  
Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bear the signature of **A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Allie-street, London, E.** Retail in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Chancery-lane; Fincham, 55, Charing-cross; Potter, Farringdon-street.

AGENTS WANTED.

**RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN** is prepared of two sorts.—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No. 1 beautifies the complexion. No. 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, ½ pint, 2s. 9d.; ¼ pint, 4s. 6d.; pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.  
**E. Rimmel, 90, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.**



TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

## PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The "Lancet" states,—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

It is respectfully announced that to any application by letter Brown and Polson forward the address (for any village or town in the Three Kingdoms) of Grocers, Chemists, &c., who supply their Corn Flour at the usual price. Where any similar article is substituted or forced into sale upon pretence of being "the same thing," or "as good as Brown and Polson's," if the name, address, and designation are kindly communicated such confidence will be greatly appreciated.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Paisley, and  
23, Ironmonger-lane, London.

## TEA.

**MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY** are the only London Merchants willing to supply Families direct at Merchants' Profits.

The saving to families will be fully 7d. to 1s. per lb.

The **FINEST SOUCHONG TEA**—3s. 9d. by the lb. ;

3s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is guaranteed the best, and usually charged 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per lb.)

The **FINEST HYSOON**—4s. 6d. by the lb. ;

4s. 5d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5s. and 5s. 4d. per lb.)

The **FINEST PEARL-LEAF GUNPOWDER**—4s. 9d. by the lb. ;

4s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5s. 4d. and 6s. per lb.)

The **BEST CEYLON COFFEE**—1s. 0½d. per lb.

The **FINEST WEST INDIA**—1s. 4d. per lb.

The **FINEST EAST INDIA or MOCHA**—1s. 6d. per lb.

The Firm give no credit, employ neither Canvassers, Travellers, nor Agents give no Commission, suffer no Losses either by bad debts or a Sugar Trade; but, as the drawbacks under these various heads usually average about 10 per cent. on the Tea and Coffee return, they give this 10 PER CENT. TO THEIR CUSTOMERS by supplying families 10 per cent. below the prices of every house in the trade.

The characters of each are very carefully given, and they guarantee them to be what they are represented.

**MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY, MERCHANTS,**  
35, LONDON-BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at HENRY

GOOD'S, 60, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

De La Rue and Co.'s Portable Writing Case,

durable and Complete . . . . . One Guinea.

De La Rue and Co.'s handsomely bound

Photographic Album . . . . . One Guinea.

Ditto, Ditto, for Scraps . . . . . 10s. 6d.

De La Rue and Co.'s Useful Case of Stationery

Mordan and Co.'s Elegant Postage Scales . . . . . One Guinea.

Mordan and Co.'s Silver Pocket Pen-holder,

with Gold Pen . . . . . 10s.

Ditto, Ditto, with Pencil . . . . . 10s.

Mordan and Co.'s Engine-turned Gold

Pencil-case, with Stone Seal top and Reserve for Leads . . . . . One Guinea.

And an extensive assortment of first-class goods adapted for Presents.

Any of the above articles securely packed, and sent carriage paid to any railway-station in England on receipt of remittance.

## ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of

the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-

SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have

added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs

in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for

them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the

Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur"

(the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1861.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and

articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process

afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,

45, Moorgate-street, }

29, College-green, Dublin,

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and

Gilding as usual.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN HEATING, &amp;c.

## MUSGRAVE'S PATENT SLOW-COMBUSTION STOVE

For Warming Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, Conservatories,

Factories, Drying Rooms, &c. Will burn in Churches from

Saturday till Sunday evening, avoiding attention during the

hours of worship. In Halls, will burn day and night for weeks,

with little care. Capable of warming a large apartment for 24

hours, at a cost of 3d. ; and deserving of special attention, be-

cause of its safety, healthfulness, durability, and extreme

simplicity. This Stove is the nearest approach to warming by

hot water.

## MUSGRAVE'S PATENT STABLE-FITTINGS AND HARMLESS LOOSE BOXES

Have obtained the award of a large Council Medal from the

R. I. A. Society for the following improvements:—1st, The

Horse cannot injure himself or others in the same stable if he

breaks loose in his stall. 2nd, He cannot waste the hay. 3rd,

He can have cut or uncut hay at pleasure. 4th, He has clean

water always before him. 5th, A pure and wholesome atmo-

sphere is secured. 6th, The whole fittings are stronger than

usual, without increase in price, and there is no risk of in-

fection.

The Loose Box is really what its name denotes, and the most

spirited Horse may be turned into it without danger.

## MUSGRAVE'S PATENT IRON COW-HOUSE FITTINGS.

As approved by the Board of Works, adopted in the Ulster

Model Farm, and by many of the most eminent Stock Breeders

in the Kingdom, are made wholly of iron, very durable, cleanly,

and attractive in appearance. The fodder is always fresh,

being freely exposed to the air, removed from the breath of

the animal, and separated from the roots or damp food. The

range of Troughs can be quickly filled with water for the

use of the Cows, or for washing out in case of epidemic, and the

cost is very moderate.

These inventions being distinguished for strength, simplicity,

and practical usefulness, will repay public inquiry.

MUSGRAVE BROTHERS are also Makers of Wire Fencing,

Hurdles, Field and Entrance Gates, Corn Rick Stands, Con-

servatories, Hot-water Apparatus, Verandahs, Rural Bridges,

&c.; and their works being favourably placed for cheap

labour and materials, they can offer corresponding advantages

in price.

MUSGRAVE'S PATENT FIELD GATES have gained the

1st Prize from the R. I. A. Society for strength, durability, and

cheapness.

For particulars, address **MUSGRAVE BROTHERS, Ann-**

street Iron Works, Belfast.

**NOTICE.—All ADVERTISEMENTS** in-  
tended for the April Number of "MELIORA," should  
be sent to Messrs. Partridge and Co., 34, Paternoster-row,  
without delay.

**IPSWICH TEMPERANCE PUBLICA-**  
TIONS, consisting of 293 Tracts, in assorted or separate  
Sixpenny Packets, and 86 Juvenile Books, in 6 assorted  
Packets, the whole comprising 20 Packets, sent post free by  
remittance of Ten Shillings to Richard Dykes Alexander,  
Ipswich.

## FREE TRADE IN BIBLES.

**GRIFFIN'S GUINEA FOLIO FAMILY**  
BIBLE, handsomely bound, with Scott and Henry's  
Commentary, is decidedly the cheapest and best to be had.

**GRIFFIN'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLES**, all prices,  
from 30s. to 10l. 10s.

Bible Depot, 10, Stationers' Hall-court.

## THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR for

MARCH, 1860, price 6d., contains:—

1. Importunity.
2. The Cartoons of Raphael in Hampton Court, No. 3.—Peter and John Healing the Lame Man at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.
3. Prayer for Spiritual Strength.
4. Two Essays on Letter Writing.
5. The Church of England and the Colonies.
6. Leigh Hunt, De Quincy, Macaulay.
7. Poetry.
8. Aids to Reflection.
9. Short Notices.
10. Record of Christian Missions.

London: Yates and Alexander, 6, Horseahoe-court, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Just published, price 6d., in cloth 1s.

**RELIEF for SUFFERERS; or, Directions**  
for the cure of Tic-doloureux, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tooth-  
ache, Diseases of the Gums, &c. &c.; containing also Valuable  
Prescriptions for various Painful Affections.

"We presume that many prescriptions have cost a guinea each which were not of greater real value than some of those which this book contains. The various recipes for several maladies, and the instructions which it gives in popular phraseology, render it an acceptable boon to the public."—  
Weeleyan Times, Oct. 3rd, 1859.

Post free for the price in letter stamps, from the Author,  
S. BARLOW, Dentist, Darlington, County Durham; sold in  
London by Hamilton, Adams, and Co., and all Booksellers.

## AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—Twenty thou-

sand copies of a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation.  
—A Nervous Sufferer having been effectually cured of nervous  
debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, and indig-  
estion, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work,  
he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the  
benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will therefore  
send free, secured from observation, on receipt of a directed  
envelope, and two stamps to pre-pay postage, a copy of the  
book, containing every information required.

Address, James Wallace, Esq., Wilford House, Burton-  
crescent, Euston-road, London, W.C.

**CARDS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY—WED-**  
DING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.—A Copper-plate  
engraved (any style) and 50 cards (any description), 3s. Post  
free for stamps.

Whitman and Bass, 236, High Holborn.

## GOOD STATIONERY at REASONABLE

PRICES.

**AT G. BLIGHT'S,**

168, FENCHURCH-STREET.

**G. BLIGHT, GENERAL MANUFACTURING**

**STATIONER,**

**ENGRAVER, PRINTER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,**

168, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON,

Supplies every description of STATIONERY and ACCOUNT-

BOOKS, at the lowest possible prices for Good Materials and

Workmanship.

**100 000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—**

**SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY**

is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained.

**CREAM-LAID NOTE** 2 0 per rm. **CREAM-LAID ADHESIVE** 3 0 per 1000

Thick do. . . 4 0 " **Large envelopes** 3 0 per 1000

Bordered note . . 4 0 " **Large com-**

Straw paper . . 2 6 " **mercial**

Blue commercial . . 3 0 " **envelopes** 4 0 "

note . . 3 0 " **Large American**

Ditto, letter size 6 0 " **buff envelopes** 3 6 "

Sermon paper . . 4 6 " **Foolscap paper** 7 0 per rm.

Commercial pens 1 0 pr. gross

A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions,

priced and numbered) sent free, together with a price list, on

receipt of four stamps. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms,

crests, initials, &c., on either paper or envelopes. CARRIAGE

PAID on all orders over 20s.

**SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 95 and**

**104, LONDON-WALL, LONDON, E.C.**

## PARTRIDGE and COZENS,

PAPER and ENVELOPE MAKERS,

No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET.

Full Six Shillings in the Pound cheaper than any other House.

**CREAM-LAID NOTE** . . 2s. 0d. **FOOLSCAP PAPER** . . 6s. 6d.

**SUPER THICK** ditto . . 3s. 6d. **STRAW PAPER** . . 2s. 6d.

**BLACK-BORDERED** ditto 3s. 9d. **MANUSCRIPT PAPER** 4s. 6d.

**SERMON PAPER**, plain, 4s.; ditto, ruled, 5s. per ream.

**SUPER THICK** Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 100.

**Extra thick** ditto, 10d. per 100; large blue ditto, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

**Copybooks**, 21s. per gross; **Slate Pencils**, 2s. 6d. per 1,000.

**Quill Pens**, 1s. 6d. per 100; **Lead Pencils**, 9d. per dozen.

**ORDERS OVER TWENTY SHILLINGS CARRIAGE PAID**

**TO THE COUNTRY.**

Illustrated Price Lists post free.

Copy Address, "PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Manufacturing

Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street." Trade

supplied.

Established 1841.

## HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.—TAYLOR

**BROTHERS' HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA** is unequalled

as an article of Diet for Homoeopathic Patients, Dyspeptics,

and Persons of delicate constitution.

Sold by all Grocers, in Tin Foil Packets, at 1s. 4d. per lb.

## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is

EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried

Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none

of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

Now ready, Part II., price 6d.

**AUTHENTIC RECORDS of REVIVAL**  
NOW in PROGRESS in the UNITED KINGDOM.  
Supplied chiefly by Ministers in whose Congregations an  
unusual Work of Spiritual Awakening has occurred. With an  
Introduction by HORATIUS BONAR, D.D. To be completed in  
six months' Monthly Parts.

## CONTENTS:—

Portsmouth.

Great George's-street Church, Belfast.

"What hath God Wrought!" An Account of a Visit to

Ireland and Glasgow, in December, 1859.

Strait.

Minterburn.

Lines written on Reading an Account of the Great Revival.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Royal 32mo, 1s. cloth.

## WORDS of PEACE and WELCOME. By

HORATIUS BONAR, D.D.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Third Edition, 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

## THE VISITOR'S BOOK of TEXTS; or,

the Word brought nigh to the Sick and Sorrowful. By

the Rev. A. A. BONAR.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Fourth Edition, crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. cloth, with Portrait.

## THE LIFE of the Rev. RICHARD KNILL,

of St. Petersburg. With Selections from his Remi-

niscences, Journals, and Correspondence; with a Review of his

Character, by the late Rev. John Angell James. By CHARLES

M. BIRRELL.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Fourth Thousand, crown 8vo, 6s. cloth.

## THE PRECIOUS THINGS of GOD. By

OCTAVIUS WINNIE, D.D.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Crown 8vo, 6s. cloth.

## THE SONG of CHRIST'S FLOCK in the

TWENTY-THIRD PSALM. By the Rev. JOHN BROWNE-

TON, Author of "Lights of the World," "Stars of the

East," &c.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Second Edition, 8vo, 3s. 6d. cloth.

## LECTURES on the THIRTY-SECOND



In a few days will be published, price 6d.,  
**MISSIONARY DEVOTEDNESS: A Brief**  
Memoir of the Rev. A. F. LAMB, of Calcutta,  
thirty-nine years a Missionary to the Heathen.  
London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

In the Press, and shortly will be published, in post 8vo,  
**THREE YEARS IN TURKEY.** The Journal  
of a Medical Mission to the Jews, under the auspices of  
the Free Church of Scotland. By JOHN MACOW, L.R.C.S., E.D.,  
late Medical Missionary to the Jews in the Turkish Empire.  
London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in one handsome volume, crown 8vo,  
with beautiful Portrait engraved on steel and vignette, cloth  
lettered, price 5s.,

**JOHN ANGELL JAMES: A Review of**  
his History, Character, Eloquence, and Literary Labours.  
With Dissertations on the Pulpit and the Press, Academic  
Preaching, College Reform, &c. By JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D.  
"Dr. Campbell has produced a volume which will be perused  
with interest as long as the works of the lamented de-  
ceased are appreciated, which will be as long as there are  
men to be saved and Christians to be instructed. We thank  
Dr. Campbell for his admirable volume—a volume alike credit-  
able to the subject and author—a volume which tells signifi-  
cantly of that communion of spirit and view that long existed  
between the parties—and a volume which is a splendid monu-  
ment of real, loving, sanctified friendship. Had the author  
been first called away, we have no doubt but Mr. James would  
have erected to his memory a similar tribute—monumentum  
aere perennans."—*Glasgow Examiner*, December 24th, 1859.  
London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

**NEW WORK BY DR. BROWN.**  
Now ready, in post 8vo, cloth elegant, price 6s.,  
**PEDEN the PROPHET: a Tale of the**  
Covenanters. Founded on Fact. By the Rev. A.  
MONROE BROWN, LL.D.

"A thrilling story, exceedingly well told. It comprises the  
whole of that terrible period of Scottish history wherein no  
fewer than 15,000 men, women, and children, who loved the  
truth better than their lives, suffered death for their faith;  
and it is crowded with touching incidents and graphic descrip-  
tions that cannot fail greatly to interest every reader."—*Christian*  
*World*.

"This is every way a remarkable production. It bears an  
impressive air of antiquity. It is deeply stamped with origi-  
nality. Viewed simply as a life, it exhibits one of the most  
remarkable men of his own or any other age or country.  
Viewed as a history, it displays broad features of the most  
tragic period of Scotland's story. Viewed as a tale, it is invested  
with a power and pervaded by a pathos sufficient to subdue the  
most robust man among us. The volume, in point of interest  
and moral bearing, far surpasses everything that even Scotland  
has yet produced in the way of religious fiction, for the simple  
reason that the elements are everywhere composed of mo-  
mentous truth."—*Christian Witness*.

"We have read the book with intense interest. While the  
book is emphatically one of facts—facts the most astounding in  
the annals of Scotland—it has all the fascination of fiction."—*Glasgow Examiner*.

"Dr. Brown has succeeded in producing from the various  
materials at his command a book of thrilling interest."—*Com-  
monwealth*.

"Peden the Prophet" possesses the merit of earnestness  
and style. Written obviously by a man who has studied  
Macaulay and other masters, it is a work to be proud of."—*Literary Gazette*.

"The author in endeavouring to familiarise the scenes as-  
sociated with one of the most critical epochs of the Church of  
Scotland has adopted a very excellent plan, and worked it out  
with considerable skill."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"We are glad to introduce this beautiful volume to our  
readers, as a valuable contribution to the cause of historic  
truth and genuine piety."—*Jewish Herald*.

"The descriptions are often vivid, the incidents touching,  
the narrative spirit-stirring, and the religious teaching ad-  
mirable—a really beautiful historical tale."—*Baptist Magazine*.

"The subject of this story is one of inexhaustible interest.  
This latest tale of the Covenanters will be admitted to be one  
of the most vivid and truthful pictures that has been given of  
the period and the men."—*Nonconformist*.

"We predict for the book a circulation as extensive as  
'Father Clement.' Under God's blessing, it cannot fail of  
doing much good."—*Baptist Messenger*.

"The most able production of the kind that has appeared  
during the present century."—*Country Gentleman's Journal*.  
London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

**JOHN ANGELL JAMES.**  
This day is published, in 18mo, price 6d.,  
**TRUE GREATNESS: a Brief Memoir of the**  
late Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham. By  
GEORGE REDFORD, D.D., LL.D.

"We are glad that this very admirable memoir is published  
in a form and at a price that will bring it within the reach of  
all who have heard the name of the great and good man of  
whose life and death it treats."—*British Mother's Journal*.  
London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in fcap. 8vo, cloth lettered, price 4s.,  
**CHRISTIAN DEVOTEDNESS; or, the**  
Glorious Life of a Christian—a Christian in Earnest—a  
Christian altogether. By JOHN BURTON.

"It is a long time since anything reached us in the shape of  
theology that has given us equal satisfaction. Here there is  
no dreaming, no drivelling, no cloud land; all is clear as  
crystal, strong as manhood, and sound as the Apostles. The  
style is genuine English, of the Addisonian school, select in  
phrase, and simple in construction, an appropriate vehicle for  
elegant thought, and inspired doctrine. It is the result of full  
forty years' experience, and earnest study of the Scriptures."—*Christian Witness*.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, PART FOURTH of "REVIVALS in  
IRELAND," price Sixpence.

**THE REVIVALS REVIEWED: their**  
Progress and Results. Original Correspondence from  
Ministers and other Friends in Ireland. By Rev. JAMES  
WILLIAM MASSIE, D.D., LL.D.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 6d.,  
**REVIVAL of RELIGION: its Principles,**  
Necessity, Effects. A Series of Papers. By Rev. JOHN  
ANGELL JAMES.

"It is greatly to be wished that the pamphlet should be cir-  
culated to the utmost extent in all denominations."—*Christian*  
*Witness*.  
London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 6d.,  
**REVIVALS in WALES.** Facts and Corre-  
spondence supplied by Pastors of the Welsh Churches.  
By the Rev. EVAN DAVIES.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

## DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

"A very useful series of Educational Works of which Dr. Cornwell is author or editor. It (the "Geography for Beginners") is an admirable introduction. There is vast difficulty in writing a good elementary book, and Dr. Cornwell has shown himself possessed of that rare combination of faculties which is required for the task."—*John Bull*.

**GEOGRAPHY for BEGINNERS.** Fifth Edition, 1s.

**A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.** By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph.D. Twenty-seventh Edition, 3s. 6d.;  
or with Thirty Maps on Steel, 5s. 6d.

"Without exception, the best book of the class we have seen."—*Atlas*.

**A SCHOOL ATLAS.** 2s. 6d., or 4s. coloured. Consisting of Thirty Maps on Steel.

**ALLEN and CORNWELL'S SCHOOL GRAMMAR.** Twenty-ninth Edition, 2s. red,  
1s. 9d. cloth.

"Written by those who are profoundly acquainted with the sources of our language, and who have brought this acquaintance to bear on its grammatical structure. This grammar will make its way in schools."—*Church of England Quarterly*.

**GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS.** Thirty-fourth Edition, 1s. cloth; 9d. sewed.

"We have never seen a more desirable elementary work."—*Court Journal*.

**THE YOUNG COMPOSER; or, PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES in ENGLISH COMPOSI-  
TION.** By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph.D. Twenty-second Edition, 1s. 6d.

"An invaluable little work for beginners. If they go through it steadily, they will not only learn how to write, but how to think."—*Literary Gazette*.

**A KEY to the YOUNG COMPOSER: with Suggestions as to the Mode of Using the  
Book.** 3s.

**SELECT ENGLISH POETRY.** Edited by the late Dr. ALLEN. Eleventh Edition, 4s.

**DR. ALLEN'S EUTROPIUS: with a Complete Dictionary.** New Edition, 3s. cloth.

**THE SCIENCE of ARITHMETIC.** Fifth Edition, 4s. 6d.

"We are glad to see this revised edition of the best book on arithmetic which has yet appeared. It is both scientific and practical in the best and fullest sense of these terms."—*London Quarterly*.

**ARITHMETIC for BEGINNERS: a First Book of Practical Arithmetic, with an Inductive  
Explanation of each Rule, and containing Numerous Questions for purely Mental Calculation.** Third Edition. 1s. 6d.  
"An admirable First Book for Schools."—*Illustrated News of the World*.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

**POPULAR NATURAL HISTORIES.—NEW VOLUME.**

In square 16mo, price 7s. 6d., cloth extra,

**BRITISH MOSSES.** By R. M. STARK.

With upwards of 150 illustrations, printed in colours.

The other Volumes of this Series are, viz:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. British Birds' Eggs. Laish-<br>ley.            | 14. The Mollusca. Mary Ro-<br>berts.     |
| 2. British Crustacea. White.                      | 15. Garden Botany. A. Catlow.            |
| 3. Greenhouse Botany. Cat-<br>low.                | 16. Economic Botany. Archer.             |
| 4. Field Botany. A. Catlow.                       | 17. British Ferns. T. Moore.             |
| 5. Geography of Plants.<br>Edited by Dr. Daubeny. | 18. British Lichens. Lindsay.            |
| 6. Palmæ. Dr. B. Seemann.                         | 19. Physical Geology. Jukes.             |
| 7. British Sea-Weeds. Dr.<br>Landsborough.        | 20. Zoophytes. Dr. Lands-<br>borough.    |
| 8. British Conchology. G. B.<br>Sowerby.          | 21. British Entomology. M.<br>E. Catlow. |
| 9. British Ornithology. G. B.<br>Sowerby.         | 22. Birds. Adam White.                   |
| 10. British Ornithology. G. B.<br>Sowerby.        | 23. Scripture Zoology. M. E.<br>Catlow.  |
| 11. Mammalia. Adam White.                         | 24. The Woodlands. Mary<br>Roberts.      |
| 12. Mineralogy. H. Sowerby.                       |  |
| 13. The Aquarium. Sowerby.                        |  |

"A popular series of scientific treatises, which, from the sim-  
plicity of their style, and the artistic excellence and correctness  
of their numerous illustrations, has acquired a celebrity beyond  
that of any other series of modern cheap works."—*Standard*.

London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, Farringdon-  
street.

**AN ESSENTIAL TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD.**

In 1 Vol., price 6s., cloth, 320 pp.

**RIGHTS and WRONGS: A Manual of**  
Household Law. By ALBANY FORTLANQUE, Author of  
"How We are Governed."

"Comprehensive, well arranged, explicit, and well indexed,  
this book is useful to everybody."—*Examiner*.

"Every man of twenty-one years of age should completely  
study this perfect and incomparably the best digest of household  
law yet published."—*British Standard*.

London: Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, Farringdon-  
street.

In one handsome volume, square crown 8vo, red edges, cloth  
antique, price 6s. 6d., post free.

**CENTRAL TRUTHS.** By the Rev. CHARLES  
STANFORD, Author of "Power in Weakness: Memorials  
of the Rev. William Rhodes."

"We have rarely read a volume of sermons with such un-  
mixed pleasure. Graceful in style, orthodox in doctrinal senti-  
ment, pure and elevated in thought, rich in illustration and  
imagery, yet free from excessive ornament, and pervaded by a  
deep-toned spirituality and a profound appreciation of Scrip-  
tural truth, we are quite sure that they will be read with  
delight and edification. It is impossible to read a page of this  
volume without being struck by the intimate—we were about  
to say microscopic—acquaintance with Scripture which it dis-  
plays. Passages of inspired teaching and revealed truth are  
constantly quoted in senses which, though perfectly obvious  
when pointed out, have been unnoticed before, and a feeling of  
pleased surprise is thus constantly produced in the reader's  
mind."—*Baptist Magazine*.

"There are to be found in these pages a singular refinement  
of illustration and a peculiar felicity of language, which the  
cultivated and tasteful will prize and admire, however much  
it may be lost on common hasty readers. Mr. Stanford has  
an order of mind, and has acquired habits of study, eminently  
adapting him to be a teacher of wise and thoughtful men."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"It is a good book;—pious without a trace of cant—per-  
spicuous in style, but not feeble. It is neither meagre in  
style nor maudlin in sentiment. Its pages are replenished  
with wisely simple and unassumingly graceful utterances."—*Christian Spectator*.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Fourth Edition, in 18mo, price 6d. cloth limp, red edges,

**FRIENDSHIP WITH GOD.**

"Rich with consoling and ennobling sentiments."—*English*  
*Presbyterian Messenger*.

"Full of freshness, feeling, and fervour."—*Patriot*.

London: Jackson and Walford, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE PRESS (copyright).

**THE PUBLIC LIFE of CAPTAIN JOHN**  
BROWN, of HAMPTON'S FERRY. By JAMES REDPATH.  
With an Autobiography of his Childhood and Youth.

"This work is published both in England and America for  
the benefit of the Widow and Family of Captain Brown.

London: Thickbroom and Stapleton, 13, Paternoster-row.  
Boston (U.S.): Thayer and Eldridge.

**REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY'S SERMONS.**

This day, Second Edition, Two Series, 5s. each,

**SERMONS on NATIONAL SUBJECTS.**  
By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley, Chaplain in  
Ordinary to the Queen.

By the same Author,

**GOOD NEWS of GOD: Sermons.** Second Edition. 6s.

**TWENTY-FIVE VILLAGE SERMONS.** Fifth Edition. 2s. 6d.

**SERMONS for the TIMES.** Second Edition. 2s. 6d.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Just published, crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d.,

**LOVE and LABOUR; or, Work and its  
Reward.** By KATE PYER.

London: Thickbroom and Stapleton, 13, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 1s.,

**THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM: Can it  
Supply the Place of the Established Church? With  
Recent Facts and Statistics from America.** By the Rev.  
W. C. MAGEE, B.D., Prebendary of Wells, and Minister of the  
Octagon Chapel.

London: Bell and Daldy, 187, Fleet-street.

**A NEW WORK BY REV. DR. M'COSH.**

Now ready, 8vo, 12s.,

**THE INTUITIONS of the MIND.** By the  
Rev. JAMES M'COSH, LL.D., Professor of Logic and  
Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, Author of "The  
Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," and  
joint Author of "Typical Forms and Special Ends in  
Creation."

London: John Murray Albemarle-street.

Second Edition, cloth 8vo, roan 9d., gilt 1s. 404 hymns,

**THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL HYMN-BOOK.—**  
Three Selections in one volume, for Youths, Infants, and  
Teachers. Twenty-five per cent. Discount for cash to Sunday-  
schools.

"A very cheap selection of hymns."—*Lord Bishop of Ripon*.

"The arrangement, indices, &c., appear to be perfect."—*Patriot*.

"A better book, perhaps, impossible."—*British Standard*.

"Decidedly one of the best we know."—*Homilist*.

"The selection is admirable."—*Edward Baines*.

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Leeds: E. Goodall.

**THE FAMILY TREASURY for 1860, re-**  
commended by 2,000 Ministers of all Denominations,  
will contain a Series of Papers, prepared expressly for its  
pages, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, Rev. Charles Bridges, Rev.  
Canon Miller, Rev. William Arnot, and numerous other  
eminent writers. Monthly Parts, 6d.; and Weekly  
Numbers, 1d.

London and Edinburgh: T. Nelson and Sons. Subscribers'  
Names received by all Booksellers.

In crown 8vo, with Illustrations,

**A LIFE-LONG STORY; or, Am I My  
Sister's Keeper? Facts and Phases for the Times.** Dedi-  
cated to the Women of England, by ONE of THEMSELVES.

"The Author has grappled earnestly and womanfully with her  
subject. . . . Words that breathe and thoughts that burn  
are her artillery. . . . We heartily recommend this volume to  
the reading public of both sexes."—*Critic*.

"This is a very genuine book. . . . The passages introduced  
are lofty in thought—many have a fine rhetoric that passes over  
into poetry, with now and then a touch of satire or scorn that  
has the real fire in it,—yet again a noble tenderness or a wail-  
ing pathos that moves the very heart of the listener. . . . We  
heartily recommend it."—*Nonconformist*.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-Hall-Court.

Crown 8vo, price 5s. 6d.,

**A SCHOOL and COLLEGE HISTORY of  
ENGLAND.** By J. C. CURTIS, B.A.

"It is every way a masterly performance."—*Christian*  
*Witness*.

"A lucid and condensed narrative."—*Nonconformist*.

"One of the best works of the kind that has come under our  
notice."—*Leader*.

"This most admirable history cannot fail speedily to super-  
sede all others in schools and families."—*Morning Herald*.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Published by CORNELIUS RUFUS NELSON, at No. 25, Bouverie-  
street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON  
BURN, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, March 5, 1860.